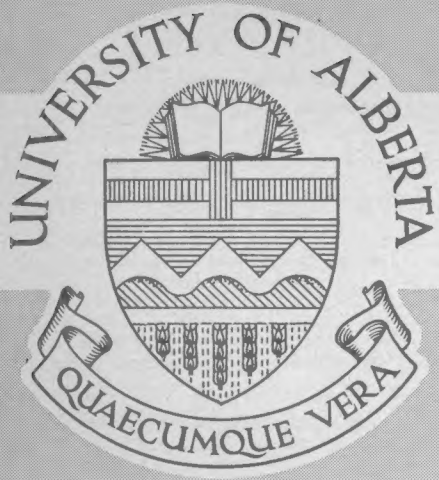




The NEW TRAIL

- An Alumni Fund That Excelled
- Installation of Chancellor
- Golden Jubilee Convocation
- President Stewart To B.B.G.
- Fall Convocation

THE NEW CHANCELLOR

In the Golden Anniversary Year of the University of Alberta the graduates selected as their Chancellor one of their own, His Honor Judge L. Y. Cairns, Q.C., to succeed Dr. Earle Parkhill Scarlett.

Dr. Cairns registered in the first class at the University 50 years ago. He received a B.A. degree at the first Convocation. In 1955 a grateful Alma Mater conferred on him an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.

Life has been full of firsts for Dr. Laurance Yeomans Cairns. Distinguished alumnus and university lecturer, he brings to the responsible position of Chancellor a deep appreciation and understanding of young people.

Some insight as to the warmth and cordiality of the new Chancellor is recorded in a portion of his inaugural remarks in which he stated, "It will be a wonderful experience at graduation time to take the hands of these young people in mine and say the words 'admitto te'".



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The NEW TRAIL

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and its Alumni Association

MEMBER AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

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Alumni Association Dues

(Including Subscription to The New Trail)

Alumni Association member, \$3.00; Joint Membership, \$5.00; Friends of the University, \$5.00 up;
Friends who are also Alumni members, \$8.00 up; Life Membership, \$25.00;
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An Alumni Fund that Excelled

In November, 1957, the General Alumni Association launched a campaign to raise \$25,000.00 to assist the Jubilee Gymnasium (Rink, Pool, Gymnasium) Project, on the campus.

To date the target has been substantially over-subscribed. Gross receipts for the Christian and Winslow Hamilton Memorial Pool now total \$27,050.98, and money is still coming in.

Some 3,000 graduates of the University felt the need to "report in" and stimulate by personal philanthropic giving a composite facility on the campus which the Provincial Government has seen fit to provide in overall measure as a gift to the University in its Golden Anniversary Year.

This was an Alumni Fund that excelled.

A Fund that will help to establish in brick and mortar a unit without parallel in Canada, for the instructional and recreational use of succeeding generations of students.

This was an Alumni Fund that excelled for out-of-the-ordinary reasons.

Eight years have elapsed since U. of A. alumni were asked to contribute financially to a building campaign on the campus. At that time they mustered approximately \$7,000.00 which was used to help furnish the Students' Union Building.

At the start of this campaign the central office had firm addresses for approximately 8,000 graduates. Of these, 37% responded, and their names will be noted on the role of honor to be ensconced in a place of prominence in the new Jubilee Gymnasium unit.

Excavations have started west of the Students' Union Building. Completion is anticipated in 1960. Graduates of the University of Alberta can be proud of their accomplishment.

This was an Alumni Fund that excelled as a "yardstick", measuring successfully how well the University has been doing the job of training undergraduates, soon to be alumni, to be "giving" as well as "getting" persons.

Special Convocation

For the Installation of Chancellor

ADDRESS TO CONVOCATION

Chancellor Laurance Yeomans Cairns, B.A., LL.D., Q.C.

I think that perhaps today is the happiest day of my whole life. It is happy for many different reasons. In the first place it is happy because anyone must feel happy and honoured to be selected by vote as the Chancellor of a great University. To those of you—the members of Convocation—who conferred that honour upon me, I wish to express my deepest and heartiest thanks. Then there is another reason why I should be particularly honoured, particularly happy, and that is because I think perhaps I occupy a position if not unique then almost unique, in the history of Universities. Because I doubt whether very many people have ever experienced the knowledge that at one end of their lives they have been members of the first class of a University, and then at the other end have been Chancellor of the same University.

I would like to say, ladies and gentlemen, that the dramatic appeal of that thought means a great deal to me. My pleasure in the knowledge that I have been elected Chancellor is increased and enhanced tremendously by the recollection that I am being named Chancellor of the same University at which I attended the first lecture on the first day. We have as very distinguished guests here tonight the ladies and gentlemen in attendance at the education conference of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. There are delegates here in Canada for the first time outside of the United Kingdom representing all parts of the Commonwealth, dis-

cussing together educational problems—we have some of them as our very special and honored guests tonight. I would like to tell them something that may be rather astounding to them because they have been going over our University in the last couple of days, and that is that fifty years ago almost to the day, those of us who were the first students at the University of Alberta, attended at a little public school called the Duggan Street School in the south-west extremity of the City of Edmonton, or what was then Strathcona. We comprised the University of Alberta as it was then. I remember that first day very well, and Dr. Alexander must too. It was a cloudy fall day, and I lived on the other side of the river—the north side—and I wended my way over to the Duggan Street School to enrol as one of the first students in the University of Alberta. I looked very, very nice—I had a new suit! My recollection is that it cost in the neighborhood of \$19.00, which at that time bought you a suit, strange as it may seem. On that morning, in preparation for my journey, I had the first shave of my life with my father's straight-blade razor, without his knowledge and without his consent, and I cut my face—possibly because it was difficult to find anything else to cut! Then I went over to the University of Alberta. I registered, I was accepted, and I took part in the first class.

Fifty years have passed—and they have passed so quickly. Much too quickly, and tonight once more I

stand at the portal of the University of Alberta and apply for admission. But this time not as a freshman, but in the capacity of Chancellor of this University which has become so great. Is not that a wonderful thought? To me it is, and I think you must understand what I mean when I tell you the special thrill that it gives me to be Chancellor of the University of Alberta.

There are other reasons why I am very, very happy today, and one of them is the fact—and this must be almost unique too—that at our Convocation this evening we have present all of the living Chancellors of the University of Alberta, in the persons of the Honourable Frank Ford, Dr. Fred McNally, and Dr. E. P. Scarlett—three of the very great Chancellors of the University of Alberta. If I may, I would like particularly to refer to the Honourable Frank Ford, who was indeed one of the great Chancellors of the University of Alberta, and who, in the course of the discharge of his office, won the respect (and he would like to hear me say this, and I say it from my heart) and the affection of everybody with whom he came in contact; just as he did during his long period of service, first as a distinguished barrister, and afterwards as a Judge of the two divisions of the Supreme Court. I cannot tell you how really delighted I am that the Honourable Frank Ford and Mrs. Ford have honored me by being present here this evening. I feel the same about the other two ex-Chancellors. Then, may I say this,

I am particularly happy tonight for another reason, and that is because my dear friend of many years, Dr. W. H. Alexander, has been good enough to be present. I wish very much that Dr. J. M. MacEachran could have been here too, because these two gentlemen, of all my teachers, had the greatest influence upon my adult life. Dr. MacEachran could not be here, and he wrote me a letter which I received last evening, telling me the reason, and expressing his regret. But I am delighted that Dr. Alexander has been able to be here tonight. As you know, he was the first professor appointed to the University of Alberta, and he was a man who won the admiration of every student with whom he came into contact. His lectures were a delight, and the eloquence of his language, whether in lecture or out of lecture, is something which I have never forgotten.

Perhaps you will let me stop for just a moment and tell you of one experience out of my life—one of many things which made me a better and more effective man. We were translating Virgil—the first book I think, and it was my duty to start and the text said “Arma virumque cano”, and I translated “I sing about arms and the man”. But Dr. Alexander said “Oh no, Mr. Cairns, Oh no! This is poetry! Not ‘I sing about arms and the man’. Why not ‘Arms and the Hero I sing.’” And do you know, I saw right away how stupid I had been. Many times afterwards in my life, when I had to find expression for a thought, I have said to myself, “Arms and the Hero I sing”, and the right words have seemed to come. It is wonderful that Dr. Alexander should be here tonight, on the night of my inauguration.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have said something about our special guests, and may I just say again how delighted we are that the members of this great conference should be present on this evening, when we are installing a new Chancellor, and at our Convocation, at which we are honoring three of these very distinguished guests. Now, ladies and gentlemen,

I should say a word or two about education. I make no pretense of bringing to my new office a profound knowledge of Education. I remember six years ago when Dr. Scarlett was installed—the wonderful address he gave on the place of the humanities in our modern system of Education. And he spoke from a knowledge of the classics and of the great literature of the world in which he is a specialist, quite apart from his distinguished position as a physician and surgeon. May I say how fortunate I think the University of Alberta has been to have had a man of the capacity and quality of Dr. E. P. Scarlett as Chancellor for six years. As long as the University of Alberta exists, he, like the Honourable Frank Ford and Dr. Fred McNally, will be remembered for the service that each has given to our institution. But I am not able to bring to you anything of the kind that Dr. Scarlett outlined on the occasion of his inaugural address. I think perhaps, if I have anything to offer to the University, it is simply the viewpoint of the business and professional man. True, I lectured to students at the University of Alberta for approximately twenty-one years, and the work that I did during that period was the happiest that I ever did in my life. Dr. Stewart did the same work for an even longer period, and I think he will agree with me that he never did any happier work. We were dealing with young people, and they were eager, and they were fine, and they were splendid, and we helped a little bit to mould their futures. I can bring you what comes from that experience. We in educational work nowadays face a tremendous challenge! When Dr. Scarlett spoke on the humanities, he was speaking of a time six years ago. Six years have elapsed. The situation is entirely changed. And now we find a world in which one nation has seemed to bend education particularly along scientific lines, with a view to conquest of the world. And we face a world in which other educational institutions seem to devote their energies to teaching men to cook, or to place an emphasis on sport, or

learning to drive an automobile, and the poor little humanities must struggle along in the middle.

This is an exciting time to be engaged in education. It is indeed a time of challenge—great challenge. We must decide what is best in the way of education insofar as our University is concerned. I, on my part, will do my humble best. I have no doubt that I will make many mistakes, but at least during the early part of my tenure of office I do hope that you will be patient and gentle and kind. I will leave undone many things that I should have done, and I will do many things that I should not have done. As you know, men much greater than I have erred in a similar way. I can even think of a gentleman, whose name I believe was Dr. Andrew Stewart—he was President of a great University—and on the occasion of one of the Convocations, the moment came when he was supposed to read to the students the pledge. I do not think that this has ever been publicly told before, but I think it should be, and this is one of the few stories which I tell and which is absolutely true. The time came when he was to read this pledge. It was quite long, and Dr. Stewart was supposed to read it to the students of the graduating class, and then say to them words, the effect of which was . . . “do you, as members of this graduating class, pledge yourselves to fulfil matters set out in the pledge” . . . whatever the words were . . . “if you do, answer ‘I do so pledge’”. The moment arrived, and Dr. Stewart arose to read this pledge. He reached down for his file, but he had left the pledge at home. So he looked sternly at the students after he had recovered from the first momentary shock, and he said, “Graduates, (or graduands, or whatever the appropriate word was) do you, one and all, pledge yourselves to observe the things set out in the pledge?” “If you do, answer ‘I do.’” Like one man, they answered, “I do”. It was the closest thing to signing a blank cheque that I have ever heard of. But I will make many mistakes too. I might even forget—Oh, horrible

Convocation Address

Sir James Frederick Mountford, M.A., D.Litt, D.C.L., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, University of Liverpool

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the Special Convocation for the Installation of Chancellor Cairns three Honorary Doctor of Laws Degrees were conferred on distinguished delegates to the 8th Quinquennial Congress of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. In addition to Sir James Mountford, other honorary degree recipients were Bashir A. Hashmi, Vice-Chancellor, University of Karachi, India, and William E. Phillips, Dean of Engineering, University of Natal, South Africa.

In addressing this Convocation I wish first and foremost to express my deep appreciation of the great honour you have done me in adding my name to the roll of your graduates. As I look through Professor John Macdonald's history of the University and peruse the list of your honorary graduates, I realize how jealously you have guarded this honour and how few have been admitted to this distinction. My

pleasure is further increased by the fact that this is the year of your Jubilee and that this very evening you have installed as your new Chancellor one of your own first students whose service to the community has been so outstanding.

St. Augustine, after his conversion to Christianity, looked back on his youth with considerable perplexity and embarrassment as he recalled the joy he had found in reading the secular poets of pagan Rome. There was one of those poets, Virgil, whom he could never find it in his heart wholly to condemn; for Virgil in his Fourth Eclogue had seemed to foretell the birth of a Messiah. The poet was, in St. Augustine's phrase, "by nature a Christian soul"—*anima naturaliter Christiana*. I trust that the analogy will not be pressed too far: but ever since, six years ago, I had the privilege of journeying across Canada from the Maritimes to the Pacific Coast, I have felt myself

to be *anima naturaliter Canadiana*. The honour which you have conferred on me tonight emboldens me to claim that academically speaking I am now in some sense legitimised as a Canadian; and I am particularly grateful that this naturalization should have been achieved in this beautiful and gracious University of Alberta where I have so many friends and in this vigorous and invigorating city of Edmonton. I am now one of you; and the bright future of this University will never fail to engage my interest and admiration. As your newest graduate, I extend to you my confident good wishes for the future.

During the past two weeks the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth has been meeting in Toronto and Montreal. Many discussions have there taken place on University topics, ranging from problems of administration to Soviet higher education and the founding of new Universities. It is conceivable, therefore, that many in this audience will be more than a little weary of hearing discourses on educational themes; and it is largely because the formality of an occasion such as this demands it that I venture to add to the 1958 quota of academic pronouncements.

(Chancellor's Address Continued)

thought!—to tip my hat at the proper moment in the course of the proceedings. But I will do my best. And I think there are two things, and perhaps only two things, that I offer you with any degree of confidence. The first arises perhaps largely from my association with students in the many years when I served as a lecturer. That is, a sincere devotion to, and respect and affection for, young people. I think young people are wonderful, and I think that is perhaps why, appearances notwithstanding, inside I feel so young.

It will be a wonderful experience at graduation time to take the hands of these young people in mine and say the words "Admitte te". To me,

that is a thrilling thought. The second thing I offer you is this—a sincere devotion to and love for the University of Alberta, with which I have been associated during practically all of my adult life. Ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that during my term of office I will do my best. Perhaps I might express it once more in the words of the latter part of my oath—"I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my skill and knowledge, exercise the powers and trust reposed in me as Chancellor of the University of Alberta". Then may I finish it—with all due reverence, "So Help Me God".

Throughout the Toronto and Montreal discussions there continually recurred the theme of the relation in University studies between science and technology on the one hand and the humanities on the other. Though no formal session was devoted to this topic, it was a persistent undercurrent. This indeed is not surprising in the situation in which we find ourselves to-day. It is to my mind the most crucial problem which has to be solved not only by Universities but by the whole educational system of every civilized country. It is obviously not a subject which can be adequately dealt with in a brief address; for it has already been the theme of a continuous stream of articles, pamphlets and books, some good and some deplorable. What I want to do is simply to make two brief marginal comments.

The first point I would wish to make is this: we misunderstand the problem if we think of the impact of science solely in terms of the additions it makes to our factual knowledge of the universe or in terms of the effect which applied science has on the routine of our daily lives. The problem goes much deeper than that. The modern tools of research, the cyclotron, the linear accelerator, the electron microscope, the resonance spectrometer, and such like, have within the last thirty years vastly increased the amount of information we possess about nature, and have advanced the frontiers of knowledge immeasurably; the applications of science have extended our power over nature and given us many things which vitally affect our economy and social environment on the one hand and our patterns of personal and political behaviour on the other. It requires an effort of retrospective imagination to conceive of a world without radio and radar, without television, without electronic computer, jet aeroplanes, inter-continental missiles, or even sputniks. Nuclear energy as a controlled source of power is almost with us and even the wheat we grow and the cattle we rear for our food can be modified to a prescribed standard. There is scarcely any sphere of our lives on the material plane which is not being affected to an ever increasing degree by the ingenuities and indeed the genius of the technologist.

Yet the real impact of science is much more fundamental than any of these things. We cannot even see the destination clearly; but there are some definite signposts indicating the road. Einstein's theory of relativity, Planck's quantum theory, Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy, and the researches of Lord Rutherford and his innumerable disciples with their mesons, protons and anti-protons, have destroyed the solid framework of the universe on which all our previous philosophical thinking has essentially been based. The idea of the concrete material atom has given way to an increasingly in-

tricate system of minute particles and electrical forces. In place of matter, as we once thought of it, the physicists present us with a mathematical formula and with the faint trace a passing particle makes on a photographic plate.

Nor are the biologists, the neuro-physiologists, the psychiatrists and the psychologists far behind the physicists in hacking away at the conceptual foundations of our universe. The development of neo-Mendelian genetics is throwing new and disturbing light on the relation between environment and heredity; and the radio-active isotopes which the physicists manufacture at will in his laboratory are being used experimentally to induce genetic mutations which counterfeit and accelerate the processes which nature herself would need countless ages to achieve. The neurologist is presenting us with experimental facts which demand a reconsideration of the inter-relation of body and mind. The neuro-surgeon operates on the frontal lobe of the brain and effects, though admittedly at present in hap-hazard fashion, changes in human personality itself. The theorisings and techniques of Freud and Jung have already put into the hands of unscrupulous tyrants the means of destroying or reconstituting the emotional, moral and intellectual fibre of the individual.

In these and many other ways the physical and biological sciences are undermining concepts which have hitherto been taken as axiomatic. What we are faced with in this age of advancing science is not merely changes in the surface of our life as individuals and societies, but a complex series of metaphysical and ethical problems which we are not yet in a position even to formulate accurately. It is in this deep area, and not in the superficial integration of university courses, that the true relation between science and the humanities will ultimately have to be achieved if our own and later generations are to be saved from the intellectual and spiritual bewilder-

ment which is the most disturbing characteristic of our age.

The second marginal comment I wish to make concerns the humanities themselves. The existence of the metaphysical and ethical problems to which I have drawn attention is widely sensed by all scientists who look outside the windows of their laboratories. They know too that their expert knowledge must inevitably impose upon them tasks of management and control of policy in spheres where they will be called upon to take decisions which are not wholly and purely scientific. Within my limited experience, scientists are very well aware of the fact that their work has philosophical implications of the greatest magnitude, that their work is applied within, and affects, a particular human context, and that their extra-scientific or quasi-scientific judgments and decisions are bound up with human values. To put it briefly, they are in no need of a preachment from the humanists.

But what of the humanists themselves, the classicists, the historians, the linguists, the students of literature, the philosophers? I believe that one of the great dangers of our time in the educational world is that the humanists will adopt a purely defeatist attitude, shut themselves up in ivory towers and wrap themselves round in a cloak of self-conscious but not very convincing virtue. Consider, for example, the major trends in philosophical thinking during the very period when science has been posing its most difficult questions. With some outstanding exceptions, the work of philosophers has been bound up with existentialism or with logical positivism and its allied schools—the one a barren and negative wilderness, the other a tangle of linguistic irrelevancies which have only the remotest bearing on our urgent intellectual needs. This just will not do. Our humanists must be persuaded—and they need persuasion—to adopt a more positive attitude and seek out every possible opportunity for making that contribution to our emergent culture which only they

(Mountford Address Continued)

can give. In the first place they must abandon the last vestiges of that nineteenth century attitude which regarded science as an amiable foible of inferior minds or as a dangerous upstart concerned only with material things. They must indeed go further and make a more conscious effort than is common at present to understand something of the language and methods of science. Above all, I believe, they must re-examine, within the context of today, the foundations, the aims, and especially the techniques of their individual disciplines.

The relation between the sciences and the humanities is not, ought not to be, indeed cannot be one of conflict. Are we not all, at times, filled with wonder at the achievements of the puny being which is man? Slowly through untold ages he has won some mastery over the forces of nature and wrested them to his purposes; inspired by a divine spark within him he has wrought works of beauty in music and in the plastic arts; by the processes of his mind he has gained some fragmentary and faltering insight into the ultimate secrets of the universe. Yet most of the deepest problems still confront him; and if he is ever to progress even a little towards their solution, every weapon within his intellectual armoury must be continuously and co-operatively employed.

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Ban On Grizzly Shooting Triumph For University Graduate

The Alberta government's recently announced ban on grizzly bear hunting and shooting in the Swan Hills hold special significance for a University of Alberta graduate known in that district as the Grizzly Bear Missionary.

Albert F. Oeming '49, probably is called some other names among government officials he badgered until he had the satisfaction of knowing his 600 to 800-pound friends were going to be protected.

Although he's Edmonton's wrestling promoter, he has no intention of putting grizzlies in the ring—but he does want them alive.

Holder of a master of science degree in zoology from the University of Alberta, Oeming is engaged in a study to relate the Swan Hills grizzly bears—largest species on the North American continent, except for the Kodiaks of Alaska—to the now extinct plains grizzlies that early explorers found.

Involved in this scientific pursuit is the live trapping, weighing, measuring and tagging of these magnificent beasts.

**Distribution of Students According To
Sex and Marital Status—1956-57**

	Male	Female	Total
Single	2,560	1,689	4,249
Married	666	157	823
Divorced		9	9
Widowed	2	30	32
	3,228	1,885	5,113

School Door Given To U. of A.

The Edmonton Public School Board decided at a meeting recently that a door marked "President's Office" at Queen Alexandra School, now being renovated will be given to the University of Alberta. The request for the door came from Dr. Walter H. Johns, university vice-president. Dr. Johns said the door has sentimental value to the university, as the university held its first classes in the school. The president's office was located on the top floor.

Alumni Honor Graduates Attending Summer School

The Alumni Association honored summer school staff and graduates at a tea during the summer. There were about a hundred in attendance. Mrs. D. J. Teviotdale, a member of the first graduating class at the University and Miss Mary Hendrickson,

a 1958 graduate in physical education and recipient of the Alumni Gold Medal in Physical Education, presided at the tea table.

Special guests included the French Ambassador to Canada, M. Francis Lacoste, the French consul in Edmonton, M. Guy Brun, and Dr. and Mrs. Walter H. Johns.



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Committee To Study Greater Student Aid

The Alberta education department and the University of Alberta have set up a five-member committee to study a new program of increased government aid to students. The government is expected to spend about \$1,000,000 annually under a new plan designed to ensure that no deserving student in Alberta will miss a university education through lack of funds. Dr. R. Cameron, registrar of the department of education, is chairman of the committee. Members are Dr. A. J. Cooke, director of student advisory services at the university; George Samuel, assistant to the president of the university; E. E. Byron, provincial director of vocational training, and S. A. Earl, co-ordinator of teacher education for the education department.

This year the government is spending \$300,000 on bursaries and tuition fees for teachers in training, another \$100,000 in grants and loans to university students, and \$28,000 on allowances for high school students who are children of deceased or disabled servicemen.

The committee will consult with interested organizations and individuals and will study aid for high school students as well as students taking vocational training. It also will consider whether it would be advisable to have the program administered by an independent scholarship board.

Canada Council Scholarships Costing \$1,000,000 A Year

More than \$1,000,000 a year is being spent by the Canada Council on 500 scholarships to Canadians and 100 scholarships to non-residents.

Mr. Claxton said Parliament has provided the Canada Council with two funds, each of \$50,000,000. One is the University Capital Grants Fund which is to be spent in matching grants for university buildings. In addition, there is the Endowment Fund, and of this the council spends only the revenue. The Council is earning about 5.3 per cent on the Endowment Fund.



PRESIDENT STEWART RESIGNS TO ACCEPT B.B.G. POST

In November, Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University since 1950, was named Chairman of the new Board of Broadcast Governors, the body that will regulate all radio and television broadcasting in Canada.

Dr. Stewart, 54, is also Chairman of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads which is about to conclude hearings across Canada.

No announcement had been made at press time as to who will succeed Dr. Stewart as President of the University of Alberta. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart and members of their family will be leaving the campus in the New Year to make their home in Ottawa.

The best wishes of a host of university friends and countless alumni follow Dr. Stewart in this new assignment of national interest and importance.

Jubilee Convocation

Monday, October the Twenty-seventh

Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium



ALUMNI JUBILEE AWARD WINNER

Dr. George Frederick McNally '11, was the delighted recipient of the Alumni Association's first Golden Jubilee Award conferred at Jubilee Convocation in the Fall. The Award, a framed citation, is accompanied by a gold plated tray engraved with the name of the winner and the University crest.

In the photo above Dr. McNally, left, happily comments about the significance of the tray with Max Hirsch Wershof '28, distinguished alumnus who received an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree at Jubilee Convocation, and Tevie Miller '49, President of the General Alumni Association, who presented both of the distinguished gentlemen on that historic day.

"The Needs of the Community"

F. Cyril James

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University

Fifty years ago this autumn, forty-five students were enrolled in the first class of the new University of Alberta. There were four professors and, as first President of the new institution, that dynamic missionary from McGill University, Henry Marshall Tory, who had so recently set up McGill College in Vancouver. There was also in the background that far-sighted Premier, Dr. A. C. Rutherford, and of all the pages of Professor John Macdonald's history (which I enjoyed) I think tonight of that picture of Rutherford and Tory driving the plough to turn the first sod of this magnificent campus. How greatly has their courageous vision been fulfilled!

It would be inappropriate for me to tell that story of the past half-century. Professor MacDonald has done so in splendid fashion. I realize, too, that there are people here tonight who in their own memories recall vividly each stage of the development. I shall only all to the record warmest congratulations—from McGill University and from every university in Canada—on the achievements of the University of Alberta during its first fifty years. I also offer to the Province of Alberta congratulations on its munificent support of the institution that it created at its first legislative session.

Speeches about universities—even those delivered at Convocation—are often full of pleasant, but woolly, abstractions. We hear much about truth and beauty, the spirit of man, the humanistic tradition, and other similar ideals which, because they are hard to define, provoke considerable discussion.

Dare I suggest to you that the first legislature of the new Province of Alberta created this University for purely utilitarian reasons—to meet the needs of a pioneering community for men and women with specialized practical skills? Daring even further, at the risk of being in-

delibly labelled Philistine, may I suggest that the Province of Alberta was wise in its utilitarian attitude?

In this utilitarian approach, Alberta was following the established tradition of many centuries. Bologna, Paris and Montpellier—the three great universities of mediaeval Europe—came into existence for the express purpose of providing professional training in law, theology and medicine. Specialists in each of these fields were urgently needed, and the older tradition of apprenticeship to an individual no longer offered the chance of a first-class education. The oldest American colleges, like Harvard and Princeton, were originally created to train ministers of religion when appropriate candidates could no longer be attracted from England and, even in the case of McGill, the Faculty of Medicine preceded the Faculty of Arts by nearly twenty years.

All of this is in the old tradition, but towards the end of the nineteenth century the needs of the community expanded explosively. The industrial revolution, and the concomitant expansion of agriculture, created a demand for engineers and for scientists of all kinds. The growth of the corporate form of business demanded accountants, corporation lawyers and business executives. The introduction of universal suffrage, like the growth of large scale business, demanded a higher level of literacy, so that free public schools came into existence and increasing numbers of school teachers were required. For each of these needs, the community turned to the university—and if no university was available the community created one. The great University of California in the United States, like the Universities of Birmingham and Manchester in England, was created by the same generation that established the University of Alberta. The problems in each country were similar—and at this moment in the history of the

world the same problem is being solved in Russia by the creation of new universities, technical colleges and schools.

We, whose lives are spent in "the grove of academe", must never forget this simple fact. The University exists to serve the needs of the community. The University of Alberta has done so, with great success, for half a century. Its extension programme was underway before the first class had graduated in Arts; and so was its programme in the field of law. Teaching in engineering and medicine started in 1913. Many thousands of men and women have gone out from these halls better equipped to meet the needs of Alberta, and of Canada. This country is richer, healthier and happier as a result of their contributions.

But there is another side to the medal. Universities are created to serve the needs of the community but, if they are to do this effectively, the university (like the community) must develop a life of its own. When we say that it is the function of a university to teach the young, we must not compare it to an elaborate robot, cleverly constructed to do precisely a repetitive task. When we describe a university as the custodian of our cultural traditions we must not think of it as a modern electronic computer with a phenomenal memory-drum. A university is a living institution, alive with all the enthusiasm—and unpredictable activities—of its members.

This can be disturbing to the community. A man appointed to teach in routine courses the traditional patterns of thought may, in the exciting life of a university, decide "to follow knowledge, like a sinking star, beyond the utmost bounds of human thought". The Franciscan monk, Roger Bacon, was appointed by the University of Paris in the thirteenth century, to teach the ancient philosophy: his scientific speculations, written in the **OPUS MAIUS**, undermined that philosophy to pave the way for Galileo and Copernicus. The appointment of John Wyclif as Master of Balliol Col-

lege at Oxford seemed conservative enough, but his teaching (and the great translation of the Bible that he inspired) sowed the seeds of the English Reformation to dethrone kings and make martyrs. Adam Smith was paid to teach moral philosophy, in the safe tradition of the Church of Scotland, but his **WEALTH OF NATIONS** revolutionized government and disorganized business. Sir William Osler, instead of settling down to the teaching of pathology, applied his enthusiasm to new patterns of medical education; and the teaching of physics to undergraduates led Lord Rutherford, in the year in which this University of Alberta was founded, to his discovery of the atomic structure of matter.

That sort of thing does not happen every day, but it happens often enough to shake the community out of familiar patterns of thought and old comfortable habits. The community, being human, resents this: it blames the university for radicalism and unpredictability. Yet these ideas, these discoveries of new horizons, these disturbances of the old routine, are among the most important contributions that any university can make to the fundamental needs of the community in which it lives.

There is one other contribution—as valuable and fully as disturbing. This is the contact of teacher and student. No young man or woman who has earnestly spent four years as full member of a living university will ever be the same in later years. You and I, who enjoy teaching, are sometimes saddened that the results of our work are so small in proportion to our labour and preparation. But we have seen, sometimes, the spark that is kindled in the mind of a student. His whole life is changed. He is no longer satisfied to inherit his father's farm or his business. He wants to become a physician to heal the sick, a politician to repair the defects of society, a teacher to awaken the mind of his generation from sleep, a missionary to help those less privileged.



"DINOSAURS OF WESTERN CANADA"

During the week of Golden Jubilee activities Dr. Loris Russell '27, addressed a meeting of the Humanities Association on the subject "Dinosaurs of Western Canada". Earlier in the week Dr. Russell was made the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.

Universities "Bursting At Seams"

The traditional absent-minded professor is probably wishing he could forget some of the 75,000 odd students jamming Canada's universities and colleges this year. With enrolments up throughout the country, the halls of learning are taking on the appearance of a subway at rush hour—"bursting at the seams," said one university head. Some colleges have had to restrict enrolments. In the search for space, Laval University has converted a gymnasium into a science faculty classroom. The University of Toronto, Canada's largest, has appointed a special administrator for "space utilization and control" for its 13,000 students. Living accommodation is another headache. One college is faced with eight times more applicants for campus room than it can handle. Enrolment at the University of Alberta has climbed to about 5,700 against 5,115 a year ago. Some 700 live on the campus. Officials say newcomers due to oil development and more students coming from high school are straining a "substantial" building program.

(Dr. James Address Continued)

We know, if we are honest, that this does not happen as often as it should—but it happens often enough to disturb the community. Martin Luther's father, a prosperous miner, must have had grave misgivings when his brilliant son abandoned a promising career to engage in controversy that seemed to disrupt society. But it was a Cambridge man, Oliver Cromwell, who stated so simply the compulsion that torments an active mind: "This I must do; before God, I can do no other".

I am no agent provocateur when I express the hope, that, in both of these directions, the University of Alberta will be a disturbing influence in the life of Canada during the next

fifty years. Universities are created to serve the needs of the community, but by their own lively work and growth they sometimes discover deeper needs that no man knew aforetime, and richer ways to satisfy them.

May I hope, too, that the Province of Alberta—and indeed the whole community of Canada will, like the affectionate parent of an infant prodigy, help and admire our universities most when it least understands them? The progress of mankind will stop, as it did in Egypt three thousand years ago, when parents measure by the rigid yardstick of their ingrained mental habits the wisdom of their children.

Presentation of Cecil Scott Burgess

By Robert Newton

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honour to present to you Cecil Scott Burgess, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Professor Burgess belongs to a professional group whose job it is to combine beauty with functional utility in our buildings. During his 27 years on the staff of the University of Alberta he not only built himself solidly into its physical structure but also into the hearts of his colleagues and students.

Born on October 4, 1870, in Bombay, where his father was Director of the Archaeological Survey of India, Professor Burgess was educated in Edinburgh. There, too, he gained his technical training, in the offices of a number of distinguished architects, among them Sir George Washington Browne. Later he practised in London, Liverpool, York, and Montreal. From a teaching post in McGill University he came to the University of Alberta in 1913 as Professor of Architecture, a post he held until his retirement in 1940. There was an early temporary break in his service here, when he had leave for active service in the First World War.

While Professor of Architecture, he designed Pembina Hall and collaborated with other architects in the construction of the Arts and Science and Medical buildings.

His influence on campus architecture did not cease with his official retirement, for he left students to follow in his steps. He speaks through their work, for example, in the Rutherford Library and the Students' Union buildings. Nor did his own professional activity end in 1940. Since then he designed the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Hospital in Edmonton, and various other buildings, and acted as consulting architect to the Government of Alberta for the Administration Offices in Edmonton.

The Psalmist sang: "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish though the work of our hands upon us." Professor Burgess has given us a well-established heritage of beauty, the work of his hands, and the record of a personal life to match his work. It has always been a pleasure to know and to work with this fine gentleman. One enjoys his quiet courtesy and appreciates the firmness and reliability underneath. He wears well, in every sense of that expression. Our confident hope is that we many continue to be enriched by his presence and that he may continue to enjoy his friends and the work of his hands for a long time.

Eminent Chancellor, I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, Professor Emeritus Cecil Scott Burgess.

long ago taught himself to read the sagas in Old Icelandic; reading them is still a favorite form of relaxation. There appeared in 1927 in the Everyman's Library series Dr. Gordon's book entitled Anglo-Saxon Poetry, translating into modern prose English poetry written before the year 1000, a volume which has been in constant use by students of Old English everywhere. In 1934 in a book called *The Story of Troilus* he set side by side with the versions of Chaucer and Henryson his own translations of the tale from earlier accounts by French and Italian writers.

Professor Gordon served this University for nearly forty years. He was much respected. When he spoke in councils and committees it was with good sense and often with humor, with the reasonableness of one who believed that the judgments of others could be right. He was unyielding only when the issue was a moral one or concerned the standards and purposes of university education.

He expected his students to do their best. And yet, though his standards were high and his judgment strict and unentangled by his feelings, they knew him as a willing helper. This quality is put neatly in a story by C. E. Montague, an author whom Dr. Gordon likes, where it is said of a certain man: "I think he must have had the born teacher's knack of laying his mind close alongside the weak, muddled mind of dull youth." And may I add, the strong clear minds of the bright ones, for they also need encouragement to live up to their possibilities. As the University grew bigger and bigger and the machinery of administration more elaborate, he did not lose sight of the fact that it all exists for the individual student. Size and numbers do not dazzle him.

When Professor Gordon retired eight years ago his colleagues in the English Department gave him a painting which represented the Clerk of Oxford from Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The artist, Professor Glyde, made the Oxford scholar look somewhat like Dr. Gordon. You remember Chaucer's description: "he nas nat right fat, I undertake." There is also another line that fits: "Noght o word spak he more than was nede."... But what makes this picture a most fitting one is the line that says: "And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Eminent Chancellor: To have been both Professor Gordon's pupil and colleague is a privilege for which I hold myself to be envied. I have the honor to ask you to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA.

Presentation of Robert Kay Gordon

By J. T. Jones

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

For the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, I present Robert Kay Gordon, Professor Emeritus of English in this university.

Professor Gordon holds the B.A. degrees of Toronto and Oxford Universities and also the Toronto degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. On returning from Oxford to Canada in 1912 he went to the University of New Brunswick to teach English and History. According to the records, he was not only the head of these two departments, but the only instructor, a happy situation in which the head would be assured of the fullest cooperation by his staff.

He came to the University of Alberta in 1913 as Lecturer in English, advanced

rapidly by merit through the various ranks to that of Professor, and in 1936 became the second head of the English Department. From 1943 to 1945 he was also Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, when the problems created by the war would have daunted one less devoted and patient. He retired from the University in 1950, to the regret of all who worked with him.

In 1938 Professor Gordon's scholarship was recognized when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. The variety of his learning is indicated by his publications, which include articles on Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Scott, Hazlitt, Keats, Balzac. His affection goes chiefly, I believe, to Chaucer and Walter Scott, two authors who viewed life with direct and uncomplicated vision. He

Presentation of Max Hirsch Wershof

By Tevie Miller

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honour to present Max Hirsch Wershof, Q.C., for an honorary degree from the University of Alberta.

Mr. Wershof was born in Ottawa, Ontario, on October 6, 1909, and came with his family to Edmonton at the age of 4. It is a matter of record that he graduated from Grade VIII in Alex Taylor School at the age of 10 and from Grade XII in Victoria High School at the age of 14. Mr. Wershof then applied for admission to the Faculty of Arts at the University of Alberta and was entitled to enter into second year as in those days the University offered senior matriculation in the first year. However, the Dean felt that Mr. Wershof was too young to aspire to sophomore status and agreed to permit him to enter only on condition that he enrol in the first year.

In spite of this slight complication Mr. Wershof received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928 and his LL.B. in 1930. He won many prizes as a student including the Chief Justice's Gold Medal in his final year of law. In extra-curricular activities Mr. Wershof served amongst other offices as Editor-in-Chief of *The Gateway* and President of the Debating Society.

Mr. Wershof then completed the requirements to practise law in Alberta and did so until 1938.

However, the field of Government service and in particular external affairs appeared to attract Mr. Wershof more than the routine of a law practice and in 1938 he was appointed a Secretary in the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa. From then on Mr. Wershof's outstanding abilities became recognized and in a series of promotions he has served our country with high distinction in the major capitals of the world and at some of the most important gatherings to be held in our time.

In 1956 Mr. Wershof was appointed Canada's permanent representative to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva with the rank of Ambassador. He has made a special trip from Geneva where he now resides with his wife and son, to receive this honour.

Eminent Chancellor, it is fitting that in this the Golden Jubilee Year of our University we should take particular pride of the fact that so many of our Alumni are making significant contributions to the progress and welfare of the world. It is in this spirit that I now present to you Max Hirsch Wershof and respectfully ask that you confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, as one of our Alumni who is indeed making an outstanding contribution to our life and times.



TORY LECTURER

The Honourable Dr. Sidney Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was guest speaker at two Henry Marshall Tory Lectures given on the campus during Golden Jubilee Week.

calls himself an uneconomic geologist. In this land the principal function of the geologist is to spin, not straw into gold, Rumpelstiltskin-like, but muskeg into millions. The vertebrate paleontologist finds few oil wells while unravelling the reasons for the rise and fall of the dinosaurs.

In this 50th Jubilee year of our University it is fitting that we should honor the Alberta graduate, who, more than any other, has followed the Darwinian tradition of Natural History. In his life's work Loris Russell has added an exciting chapter to the Darwinian story first told to the Linnaean Society on July 1, 1858, one hundred years ago.

Dr. Russell's credo as a scientist is set forth in his bibliography, a list of 81 papers. The first was published in 1926 in the *American Journal of Science*, while he was still an undergraduate student. Of the 79 between first and last, 30 have titles mentioning Alberta—prime dinosaur hunting ground of the world. The last was published in August, 1958, and is entitled "A horse astragalus from the Hand Hills conglomerate of Alberta". It takes a paleontologist with patience and genius to find a foot bone in the Hand Hills.

Eminent Chancellor, I have the honor of presenting to you Loris Shano Russell that you may confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA.

Presentation of Loris Shano Russell

By R. E. Folinsbee

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honor, on behalf of the Science Association, of introducing Loris Shano Russell.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Russell reversed tradition and came to a small town to make good. This he did, graduating from the University of Alberta in 1927 with a B.Sc. degree in geology and a gold medal for the highest standing in the senior year. His A.M. from Princeton followed in 1929, and he was awarded his doctorate in paleontology from this distinguished American university in 1930.

Dr. Russell was first employed as a field officer with the geology division of the Research Council of Alberta in 1928-29, and continued to do field and museum work with the Geological Survey of Canada from

1930 to 1937. He then joined the staff of the University of Toronto and remained there till 1948, becoming an associate professor of paleontology and a director of the Royal Ontario museum. During the war years he served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and was retired in 1945 with the rank of major.

Like another distinguished ex-member of the Toronto faculty, present here on a non-political platform, he left academic cloisters on a call to service with the Government of Canada. Since 1956 Loris Russell has been director of the Natural History Division of the National Museum in Ottawa.

He is a vertebrate paleontologist of note, an authority on the fossil vertebrates and mollusks of Western Canada and the stratigraphy of Southern Alberta. He

Presentation of Barker Fairley

By H. Kreisel

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honour to present to you Barker Fairley.

Barker Fairley was born in Barnsley, in the North of England, seventy-one years ago. He was educated at the University of Leeds, where he studied Modern Languages, and where he received both his Bachelor's and his Master's degree. He then went to the University of Jena, and stayed there from 1907 to 1910, studying for his doctorate and acting as Lektor in the Department of English.

In 1910 he joined the small band of brilliant young men whom President H. M. Tory managed to persuade to come thousands of miles to teach in a newly founded University that had as yet no buildings of its own, and not many books. Dr. Fairley taught German in the University of Alberta for five years, and then joined the staff of

the University of Toronto. Except for an absence of four years, during which he was Henry Simon Professor of German in the University of Manchester, he remained at University College, Toronto, until his retirement.

Both as teacher and writer Barker Fairley has made important contributions to the cultural life of this country. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Forum and began his critical writing in its pages with articles on Shaw, Conrad, Hardy, and other important modern writers. At the same time he became a friend, associate, and spokesman of the painters known as "The Group of Seven", and he played a vital part in explaining and defending their work in the formative stages of their existence.

In 1927 he published his first book, a study of the English poet and explorer Charles M. Doughty. His next book was

Goethe as Revealed in his Poetry. This book, which appeared in 1932, established for Dr. Fairley an international reputation. For the next twenty years Goethe, the greatest of all German poets and one of the greatest minds in the annals of human thought, remained the centre of Dr. Fairley's interest. He edited Goethe's letters and poems, and in 1947 he published what is generally considered to be his most important work to date, simply titled *A Study of Goethe*. This study was followed in 1953 with Goethe's *Faust: Six Essays*. The importance of Dr. Fairley's contribution to Goethe scholarship consists in the fact that he dared to disregard the received opinions which had been accumulating for 150 years, and brought to a seemingly fully explored field of investigation a freshness of outlook, an independence of judgment, and a style of great distinction. These qualities won the admiration of scholars all over the world.... In 1950 the University of Leeds honoured him as we honour him today, and last year the American Council of Learned Societies awarded him a prize of \$10,000 in recognition of his distinguished services to scholarship.

But Dr. Fairley has not been content to rest on his reputation as a Goethe scholar. He has now turned his attention to other matters. In 1954 he published a new interpretation of the work of Heinrich Heine, and he is now at work on a re-evaluation of the work of the German novelist Raabe.

This account of Barker Fairley's work would not be complete without a word about his activity in the visual arts. For Barker Fairley is also a painter of distinction, and his work in this sphere is now also being widely recognized. He has held successful one-man shows in Toronto, and a few months ago the University of Toronto Press published an album of his *Georgian Bay Sketches*. Barker Fairley's painting is marked by the same vigour and the same economy and precision which are also marks of his prose style.

Vigour, indeed, is the hallmark of his personality. He has kept his mind athletic through the constant exercise of his critical and imaginative faculties, and what he himself wrote about Goethe might with justice be said of him: "He was no friend of last words and never or hardly ever tried to say one. His ideas being something that grew and ripened in him . . . , it was not in his power to say halt or to stop at a given moment. The ripening went on of its own accord."

Eminent Chancellor, I have the honour to present to you Barker Fairley, a great scholar, a great teacher, a great humanist, that you may confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *HONORIS CAUSA*.



SOME ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION

In attendance at Jubilee Week activities were a few of the 364 original members of Convocation. A luncheon in their honor was held at the Cafeteria. Shown above enjoying 50 years of reminiscences are, standing left; Sam A. Dickson, Edmonton, Dr. J. F. Brander, Edmonton, E. C. Hallman, Vancouver, Dr. A. Balmer Watt, Edmonton. Seated left to right; Dr. William Dixon, Edmonton, Dr. G. Fred McNally, Edmonton, Mrs. and Dr. A. M. McDonald, Colorado, U.S.A.

Presentation of Sidney Earle Smith

By F. G. Winspear

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honor to present the Honorable Sidney Earle Smith, scholar, educationalist, soldier, lawyer, statesman, Henry Marshall Tory lecturer, and above all, Canadian.

When a man has already been presented some fourteen times for honorary degrees on this and other continents, his career both public and private must of necessity have been subjected to a most searching review. It is hard to say anything new. Two points, however, are particularly noteworthy.

Firstly, Sidney Earle Smith is one more of those great Canadians born in the maritimes, reared and educated where the cold winds of the Atlantic would seem to develop both physical and intellectual stamina, who has given his intelligence and energy to Canada as a whole. It is noteworthy Eminent Chancellor, that several institutions of higher learning in the maritime provinces have given recognition to this son of their sea-washed shores.

Secondly, it should, I think, be mentioned that after a very satisfying career as lawyer and university administrator, in which he left a lasting impression on the youth of Canada, and at any age when

most men would at least be giving some consideration to well earned retirement, he once again responded to the call of his country's service; embarked not only on a career in politics, but undertook the staggering responsibility of a portfolio on which so much depends. That Sidney Smith should have been chosen to be Canada's Minister of External Affairs is in itself a recognition of wisdom, a tribute to judgment on which no words of mine could improve.

The name "Smith" has a vocational significance. Canada's "mighty smith" has hammered manfully on the problems of education, skilfully forged the chains of peace in international affairs, expertly extracted the white hot iron of foreign relations from the crucible of political partisanship. Smith is not an uncommon name; it is a name carried now and in the past by scholars and statesmen, by jurists and farmers, by soldiers and ditch diggers. The qualities of all of these are per chance embodied in this bearer of a very common name, but with them the most uncommon quality of all, a sense of humor.

Eminent Chancellor, with humility and pride, I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a great Canadian, Sidney Earle Smith.

Presentation of Frank Cyril James

By Andrew Stewart

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

I have the honour to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University since 1940.

A few Vice-Chancellors may have attained to their positions lacking some of the desirable qualifications. This is not one of Dr. James' achievements. He came to his present office, at the age of 37, well endowed by educational and administrative experiences in the public school systems of England, the London School of Economics, and the University of Pennsylvania.

By 1940 he had acquired an international reputation as an economist and an advisor on economic problems. While carrying on the onerous duties of the Principal he has

continued to offer each year a full course in economic history to the undergraduates of McGill; and during the War he served Canada as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.

Dr. James has applied his talents tirelessly and to the great advantage of McGill. This is commendable; but here is much more than the distinguished Vice-Chancellor of one of the more ancient Canadian Universities. All Canadian Universities are deeply in his debt. Between the year 1948 and 1954, he was first President, and then Chairman of the Finance Committee, of the National Conference of Canadian Universities. During these years, and in these capacities, he employed effectively his great skill, in pressing the claims of Canadian Universities to recog-

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nitition by the Government of Canada as institutions serving the national interest. The adoption by the Government of Canada of the policy of federal aid was the measure of his success. Of Dr. James it may be said—a prophet, not without great honour, save perhaps in his own Province.

Universities in all parts of the world have profited from his wisdom. We do not need to be reminded that it was a member of the staff of McGill University who laid the foundations of the University of British Columbia, and then built the University of Alberta. Through its present Vice-Chancellor, McGill has continued to make a contribution, unique among Canadian Universities, to the cause of expanding education. Dr. James played a large part after World War II in reviving the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth; and in recent years has been active in the councils of this organization, of the Association of American Universities, and of the International Association of Universities. In the past few years he has visited Indonesia, India and Pakistan, Central Africa, Turkey and Greece, and Israel. Indeed, in the words of one of his colleagues 'he is away from his University as much as the President of the University of Alberta'.

Eminent Chancellor, it gives me particular pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, an economist, the chief executive of a great University, a leader among Canadian educators, and an educational statesman with a world viewpoint, F. Cyril James.

Bluestocking Alumni—For our alumni files, please send your name (maiden and married), address, and telephone number to the following address:

Jeona C. Hampton
10612-73 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

University Survey Shows Higher Costs

High costs have hit the campus. Most university students enrolling last fall paid more for their year of study than it cost their parents to earn degrees.

The financial squeeze has not lessened the lure of higher learning. Colleges across Canada, with the exception of a handful that have reached the saturation point, report registration this year at unprecedented heights. Next year the clamor for admission will be even louder. In the general price spiral of the post-war years, universities have seen their operating costs soar.

Staff salaries have risen. Expansion programs designed to meet the need for the growing student body and improve existing facilities have made further inroads on academic budgets. As a result, this year's students will pay from 25 to 100 per cent more than the fee levels at the end of the war. Many in their early years have no assurance the bills won't be higher still before they leave with their sheepskins.

Students in general, however, are not paying for all they get at college. Sir George Williams College in Montreal says it is losing money on each student. Assumption University of Windsor, Ontario, and the University of Alberta at Edmonton estimate students pay only one-third of the cost of their education. As to the over-all cost of a full college education, it depends on where the student lives, the institution of his choice and the course he takes.

An out-of-town student faces an average expenditure of about \$600 for board and lodging at university residences in Ontario and Quebec although he can get by for \$500 or less in the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and B.C.

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From Small Beginnings . . .



. . . By Maimie Shaw Simpson

IN the attic of the Duggan Street School (now Queen Alexandra) with a president, a faculty of four, and a student body of seven women and thirty-eight men, the University of Alberta began its work on September the 23rd, 1908. "A curious little family", Dr. Broadus once said, "with a faculty of four attic philosophers professing Classics, Moderns, Mathematics and Applied Science, and English Literature". The faculty's background was Cambridge, McGill, Toronto, Columbia, California and Harvard; the students' was "of the west, western, with no traditions". In such an environment the University of Alberta had its beginning.

Dr. Tory, the president, as Dr. John Macdonald has recently reminded us in his interesting history of the university, was a dreamer, a practical dreamer, a man with a great vision, a man with a wonderful faith in the youth of our province. This vision we can, in reality, see today on our campus. A few changes from the original dream, from that vision, but only a few.

The alumni of any university are a very important part of the institution but, of course, we had no alumni in 1908, nor could we have any for at least three years. Fortunately, however, scattered throughout the province were men and women of some of the older Canadian and Old Country universities. If these were not alumni in the true sense of the word, at least they could become "adopted sons and daughters", thus "Convocation" was created; anyone with a college degree could, for a

small fee, belong. A convocation of three hundred and sixty-four members of whom seventeen are actually present at our Golden Jubilee this week. This group of 364 members of Convocation has grown in fifty years to 18,205.

There are two other points in connection with early policy that should be mentioned. Dr. Tory had been, as you know, a scientist at McGill before coming to us but he made it his first concern to establish the Arts curriculum. His idea was, that if you did first the hardest thing in an agricultural community, the obvious things would come of themselves.

And the second point, the University of Alberta was modelled on American universities: three lectures a week in each course; student attendance expected; note-taking, for future reference; final examinations set on the material to be read and studied; pass courses offered and even encouraged; and the teaching, thorough.

A good beginning, if a small one, for the building of a university that was to grow in fifty short years even beyond the bounds of its founders' dearest dreams.

We could not help but grow for our founders knew that the purpose of a university was to fit people better for their places in society—a worthy purpose—so, the courses were planned with this end in view. Our first president, Dr. Tory, impressed upon the students the fact that the outside public does not judge a great institution by the number or size of its buildings, important as these are; rather does it expect a great institution to be reflected in its graduates. Their success or their failure will be attributed to the university, their attitude towards life will be said to be the university's attitude. So, the reputation of the university stands or falls by the attitude of the men and women who, as its graduates, go out to take their place in the world. A sobering thought, especially on our fiftieth birthday.

In 1908 our scattered population was about 300,000 people. As soon as possible these people were to be made aware of the fact that there

was a university. At first it seemed as if only Premier Rutherford, (later our university Chancellor), Dr. Tory, his faculty of four, and the student body of forty-five knew of its existence, but before long extension lectures started and by 1912 a Department of Extension with a secretary (Mr. A. E. Ottewell) to take charge of the activities, was established.

The daily load of each of the four professors was heavy enough but extension lectures must be given, so, on many a Saturday our attic professors found themselves on the road. Can you imagine the condition of some of the roads, the impossible railway connections and the hotel accommodation. Dr. Broadus once remarked that the hotels were beyond the powers of a chaste vocabulary to describe! These men literally travelled from one end of the province to the other. In Calgary they felt they were received with mixed feelings for Calgarians wanted, of course, a university of their own.

On Saturday nights competition was at times more than a bit keen for each town had its dance. Some of the stories told by Dr. Broadus, Mr. Ottewell and others, were indeed amusing. On one occasion in a town not far from Edmonton, Dr. Broadus saw, as he entered the main street, a large sign which read: "Hear Broadus on Shakespeare and enjoy yourself afterwards at the dance". And in a country schoolhouse where Mr. Ottewell was speaking, the chairman announced, after he had introduced Mr. Ottewell, "When our speaker has finished his talk those of you who wish gopher poison, come forward."

From these small beginnings the Extension work grew rapidly. A few figures might be of interest. From the 1912 report of the Extension Department we learn that twelve centres received lectures during the year; the number of lectures given was 61 and the total number of people in attendance 6,100. In the report for 1957-58 there were 48 centres, stretching from Fort St. John in the north to Brooks in the south; and from Jasper and Banff in

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Maimie Shaw Simpson '22, Dean of Women on the Campus and only remaining lady past president of the General Alumni Association, was guest speaker at the Alumni Past-Presidents' Dinner held at the Mayfair Golf and Country Club during Golden Jubilee Week. The program for the evening saw 13 past-presidents presented with honorary life memberships in the General Alumni Association and copies of Dr. Macdonald's "History of the University 1908-58", and Reg Lister's "My 45 Years on the Campus".

the west to Estevan and Swift Current, Saskatchewan, in the east. Of the number of lectures given 895 were by members of the Extension Department itself, and 1,000 by University of Alberta Staff—1,895, with a total attendance of 86,224.

Soon the Extension Library sent out travelling libraries to remote corners of the province and open-shelf parcels, too.

The contribution of this library to the reading population of the province has grown greatly through the years. The 1957-58 figures are most interesting. There were 43,185 books sent out in travelling libraries. In Open-Shelf parcels there were 56,815 adult; 20,404 juvenile and 1,954 periodicals and pamphlets.

Another source of good public relations, the Banff School of Fine Arts, has gained through the years, since its establishment in 1933, international fame.

Our own Mr. Reg Lister has been a truly good public relations "officer" for the University of Alberta. His delightful book, "My Forty-five Years on the Campus", published recently, has been a source of enjoyment to many, especially to those who have, at any time, lived in residence.

We have reached our fiftieth birthday and feel, for many reasons, we have just cause to rejoice and be glad.

With what thoughtfulness was our enviable motto chosen by Dr. W. H. Alexander—affectionately 'Docalik' to many of us—*Quaecumque vera*—Whatsoever things are true. We came to the University of Alberta to seek whatsoever things are true—we were certainly not disappointed.

A watchful eye on the part of our professors and deans has prevented the student in each professional faculty from ever becoming just an apprentice—rather has he been a scholar following the university motto. By this careful watching, professional study has led to liberal education as well as to technical training. Today even more than in the past great emphasis is being placed on the importance of the arts in the professional fields.



ALUMNI CHEQUE FOR \$25,000.00

The testimonial dinner for 13 remaining Past-Presidents of the Alumni Association was an appropriate occasion for President Tevie Miller '49 to present a cheque for \$25,000.00 to the University of Alberta. The cheque represented contributions from some 3,000 graduates to the University's Jubilee Gymnasium Project. The acceptance was made by President Andrew Stewart.

Dr. Robert Newton when giving advice to Freshmen during their first bewildering days on the campus explained, how, from the beginning, our students were taught by men who were not only trained academically to be the very best teachers but by men with a vision, men who made "no allowance for idleness or laziness or procrastination; taught to know the true value of time; to know that when the best things are not possible we should make the best of those that are possible; taught that there is only one real failure in life—not to be true to the best one knows. The greatest test of a man's character is how he takes charge of his own life".

Little wonder, is it, that we find many of our graduates in important and responsible positions throughout the world.

Our student self-government, assisted so much in its beginnings by Dr. J. M. MacEachran, first provost

of the University, has given young people a wonderful opportunity to develop powers of leadership. The Committee on Student Affairs, set up in 1912, a committee of the Senate comprised of students and University officials has been one of our most precious treasures—a committee rare in the history of Canadian Universities. Extracurricular activities run by the students themselves under their own student government has been a success. Today there are over sixty clubs or societies, each thriving, each doing something worthwhile for its members. At the University of Alberta there has always been a chance for the development of one's talents or one's interests. The scope of these clubs today is wide, from Amateur Radio to McGoun Cup Debating, from Square Dancing to Bluestocking Club, from Judo to Mixed Chorus. A chance to develop hobbies, hobbies that have even provided summer employment for a goodly number of young people, hobbies that carry themselves often into adult life, making for much happier and fuller living. And if we look about us today we find that many of our graduates in important positions, held, when at the university, positions on the Students' Council or in the various clubs and societies. From small beginnings? Who can tell.

One of the great opportunities offered along with the training for our respective professions has been that of making friends and lasting friendships among the members of the Faculty and in the Student Body. No matter where we have gone since undergraduate days we have found those with whom we shared common interests, common problems, common joys, ever loyal and true.

These friends have so enriched our lives that it is quite impossible to estimate their value. They were, and are, very special people, deserving of special consideration. People whom we never take for granted, for nothing precious should ever be taken for granted. Always there has been a deep and sincere understanding, a spirit of give-and-take; a belief that

"The gift without the giver is bare". And the very close friends were close, I suppose, because, as Anne of Green Gables said, "we were kindred spirits". In the last few days happiness has prevailed in many corners of the campus as friends of long ago have been renewing friendships—a happiness that comes from the capacity to feel deeply, to enjoy simply, to think freely, to be needed.

Fifty years old. And now, what of the years ahead? One other occasion when Dr. Newton was addressing the Freshman Class he made this statement: "Courage and perseverance have a magical talisman before which difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish into air." This, in part at least, is why we have grown—our founders had in abundance both courage and perseverance.

Courage and perseverance will be needed as we go forward. We know that the road ahead cannot all be smooth. Was it not Dr. Tory who once said, "I wish for you a few shadows for shadows make the sun more dear; and a little hillwork, for hills lend zest to living". Yes, there may be wrinkles but only on the brow we are sure, never on the heart, nor will the spirit grow old. It has been said that as a university we have avoided being wrapped up in ourselves—our public relations programme was evident in that first year of our existence. Perhaps we have realized that being wrapped up in ourselves would make a package too small for the great province after which our university is called.

We shall grow in numbers both of faculty and of students—this we know—for in the past fifty years we have grown from a faculty of a president, and four professors in 1908 to a faculty of a president, and 400 professors; from a student body of 46 in 1908 to one of over 5,000 in 1958; from seven women in 1908 to almost 700 in the first year, alone, in 1958. Perhaps the number of buildings will increase with sufficient rapidity (even residences!) to meet the demands—this we hope.

We shall require to be watchful lest our present friendly student-faculty relationship fall apart—a

relationship that has been very close during the past seven years under Dr. Stewart as President and Mrs. Stewart. Careful planning and thoughtful watching will be well worth the effort.

We shall find new courses appearing as we take a forward look, courses leading us to do thinking that is world-wide. We should like to think that there will be a little more

time for, and encouragement of, reflection; time for good judgment, for unhurried decision, that we may never lose sight of whatsoever things are true. We shall look ahead with confidence for we are still "the captains of our own destiny".

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Scientist Has Brush With Muskox

Richard Harrington, graduate in geology from the U. of A., went north last year with an International Geophysical Year expedition to Ellesmere Island primarily to study meteorology, glaciers and the polar icecap, not to investigate the Far North's fauna.

The Calgary-born graduate reported on his arrival in Edmonton recently, however, that his studies now also include some notes on the behavior pattern of the Arctic muskox—particularly those of a certain young bull which resented his attempts to take its picture. "Most of our people at one time or another played hide-and-seek with muskox," Mr. Harrington said. "In the early fall, particularly, they're quite

panicky, especially if you come across a lone bull. Normally, a herd will form a line facing you or, if there are more than one or two people confronting them, their traditional circle, with the cows and calves in the middle. Angry young bulls don't fit the pattern, however. The only one I tried to photograph promptly charged, and I half-fell and half-jumped down to the bottom of a small valley. I was sort of shaken up, but the bull didn't follow me. He just went back to his grazing."

Mr. Harrington, after nearly 18 months on Hazen Lake, only 500 miles from the north pole on Ellesmere Island, was ready for a spell of civilization.

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Engineers and Economics

The Engineering Institute of Canada has released the results of its annual survey of engineering registration at Canadian universities and colleges. The tabulations were prepared from lists obtained direct from the university registrars, and they were compiled at Institute Headquarters in Montreal.

The survey will be interpreted in different ways, according to varying points of view, but certain facts stand out which are worthy of special comment.

Perhaps the most important figure to examine is the grand total of the enrolment. This now stands at 14,552 as compared with 14,247 a year ago. This increase, slightly over 2%, is the smallest rise to be reported for quite a few years. Different causes for this could be sought, but it is not considered to be too significant for the reason that new and improved university facilities on many campuses are expected to swell the total again soon.

Observers of these trends are always interested in the statistics of new freshman intakes. This year's survey discloses a sharp drop in the number of new engineering students starting their courses this year. The total new class numbers 4,572 against 5,132 last year, a decrease of 11%. This does not reflect a very healthy condition. At least in part, it must be attributed to general economic conditions this year. One effect was that engineering students had a difficult time in obtaining proper employment during the past summer vacation, and this would undoubtedly have an influence on the decisions of many who considered starting engineering studies this year.

The same trend is evident when one looks at the estimated number of 1959 graduates. A slight decline is expected. If students presently in their final year complete their courses, 2,104 will graduate and enter the profession next spring. This follows an estimated figure of 2,130 for 1958. If the forecast proves

accurate, it will mark the first time that the size of the graduating class has fallen off since the student veterans left the scene. As mentioned above, new teaching facilities and the influence of oncoming classes should soon boost this total again.

On the brighter side of the picture this year, there is the ever-growing number of universities and colleges listed. There are now 30 educational institutions in Canada where some kind of an engineering course is offered, and 15 of these now grant degrees. It is interesting to watch

the continued rapid growth of engineering education in Western Canada. This year's survey has disclosed that 30% of students now enrolled in engineering are taking their courses west of the Lakehead.

An examination of the results in the different faculties shows a steadily increasing interest in the study of engineering physics. Total enrolment in this branch now stands at 727 which is an increase of 12½% over 1957. The Sputnik age is certainly having its effect on young minds in their choice of studies.



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Fall Convocation 1958

Calgary, Alberta



Address by Dr. Charles Malcolm MacInnes
Bristol, England

ON behalf of my fellow graduates and on my own account, I thank you Sir, and the University of Alberta, for the signal honour you have done us today. I should also like to thank by old friend Professor Salter, for the generous and charming manner in which he has presented me. Your latest graduates, Sir, consider it a privilege to be enrolled among your Honorary Doctors; it is a distinction of which we shall never cease to be proud.

I hope that my fellow graduates will forgive me, if I now strike an even more personal note, for to stand here today, on this memorable occasion, when for the first time, the University holds its Convocation in this city, is for me a moving experience. For as has been said, I am a Calgarian by birth. Indeed, I feel that I am here in a representative capacity, and that in honouring me you are honouring all the families of all the pioneers of Southern Alberta.

This University now stands on the threshold of the second half century in its history. Its achievements during the past fifty years have been remarkable, and today, it is known and respected not only throughout Canada and the Commonwealth, but in the world beyond—and I feel, Sir, that it has before it an even more illustrious future.

It is generally agreed, I think, that a university has two prime functions to perform. It must seek in the first place to deepen knowledge and to extend its frontiers; not, as has sometimes been cynically suggested, to learn more and more about less and less, but, to learn more and more about more and more. As this young and vigorous University moves forward into the future, I am confident that new and ever widening vistas of opportunity will open before it, and that this great and prosperous province will turn to its scholars increasingly for advice, and for the solution of its complicated problems, social, scientific, and industrial, which must inevitably arise.

The other main function of a university, and just as important as research, is the instruction of youth. The glory of a university, I believe, rests largely upon the standard of quality of its undergraduate teaching, and we must never allow this side of university work to be overshadowed by great postgraduate schools, no matter how famous these may be. But if these two tasks are to be discharged properly, the researchers must have well equipped laboratories and well stocked libraries in which to do their work. If the instruction of youth is to be carried out as it should be, the teachers must have good and ample

accommodation, and, they must be sufficiently numerous to enable them to maintain that personal contact between teacher and taught, which is essential. This will be costly, I shall be told—yes, I know that, but Alberta is a rich province and no better investment could be made by a people.

It is a mistake to measure the greatness of a university by the number of its students, the acreage of its campus, and the magnificence of its buildings. Indeed, an institution can become so large that it ceases in the true sense to be a university at all. It is merely an academic factory which labels its production, Bachelors, Masters, and Doctors with mechanical precision.

Further, if a university is to do its work as it should, it must be free of all external interference whether governmental or other, as in fact, Canadian universities are. Its standards must be high, but I cannot accept the view that entry should be made so difficult that only a few rare intellectuals can hope to be accepted. Universities must train intelligent people to serve God in Church and State. The modern world has no room for the dessicated academic who lives in an ivory tower, oblivious of the rest of mankind. I am equally certain that universities should not be open to every young man and woman in the country provided they are barely literate. In the best interests of the nation and of higher learning, a university must be trusted to choose wisely those whom it will permit to enter its gates. An academic career is not an inalienable right to be enjoyed, irrespective of merit. It is a privilege to be won by hard work and capacity.

While this University grows in influence and reputation, and while its scientists plumb the secrets of nature for the good of all men, it will not neglect, I feel sure, that great inheritance of philosophy, literature, and the arts, that has come down to us from Judea, from Greece, from Rome, from the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the centuries that have elapsed since then. But while we draw inspiration from the past, and while we encourage our scholars in the study of the humanities, and enrich the minds of our young people with its treasures, we should never allow our respect for tradition to harden into fetters. When your historians, Sir, think of the past, I trust they will not, indeed, I know they do not, forget the past of this province; for I can assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the men and women who laid its foundations were something more than queer old people, dressed up in comic clothes to make a tourists' holiday.

President's Report to Convocation

Eminent Chancellor, we are all impressed with the historic significance of this occasion. This is the first time a Convocation of the University of Alberta has been held in the City of Calgary. It may, in the view of some, be fifty years too late. However, within the historical framework, there are good reasons why the event should occur in the year 1958. In the first place, the University of Alberta, which was established by Provincial Statute to serve the needs of the Province, this year celebrates its 50th Anniversary. The decision to hold the regular Fall Convocation in Calgary is part of the general design of the Jubilee celebrations. In the second place we will, following this Convocation, take

When I recall the pioneers of Southern Alberta I naturally think first of my own people, the MacInnes, the McArthurs, the McCrimmons, the McLauchiins, and the rest, a widely ramifying yet strongly knit Highland group. Beyond the family circle, despite my Presbyterian origins, I think first of our local saint, as I regard him, Father Lacombe, a man beloved by Catholic and Protestant alike. Many of us knew him as children for he was our parents' trusted friend. I remember another kind man, Archdeacon Timms, who spent his life in the service of a vanishing people—and John McDougall, that redoubtable apostle to the Stony Plain Indians of Morley, and Doctor Herdman who travelled thousand of miles in this foothill country, in order to keep in touch with his scattered flock. As children, we were brought up on stories of the oratorical prowess and witty sallies of Paddy Nolan, whom as a boy I was so anxious to emulate. For years, I believed there was only one doctor in the world. His name was McKidd, but later I discovered there were two others, Rouleau and Lafferty. Beyond these three great men, gifted with almost miraculous powers of healing, I was sure there were no others.

Among the most honoured of our pioneers stand the names of French, McLeod, Steele, our own Colonel Walker, and many more of those gallant men who established and maintained the rule of law in this great empty land. Then, I think of the wives of the pioneers, our mothers, whose lives were so often hard and lonely, and of the cattle men, George Lane, Pat Burns, and others of my father's friends.

It was a good life we lived in those far off days, and we never thought of it as picturesque. But the pioneers, only a fraction of whom I am able to mention here, undoubtedly had their moments, as,

part in the ceremony of turning a sod on the new Campus of the University of Alberta in Calgary. Consequently, the occasion marks both the end of an era and the beginning of a new one. It is an exciting day. Albertans do not live in the past; their eyes are constantly on the future; and today we see the future taking shape.

The Calgary Branch of the University of Alberta was established in 1945, when the University assumed the responsibility for teacher training and a part of the facilities of the Calgary Normal School became available for University instruction. Modest growth in the courses offered and

when, for example, a well known character in Calgary sued the newly arrived C.P.R. for the death of her cow. "But you know Mrs. So and So", said the lawyer for the railway, "we have put up notices all along our lines which state clearly that we cannot be responsible for accidents to cattle allowed to stray on to our tracks". "Yes, Sir", was the reply. "I know that very well, but you see, Sir, my cow could not read". I hope, and believe, she won her case.

The pioneers of Southern Alberta were on the whole a pious people, who nevertheless enjoyed their horse racing, their hunting and fishing, their picnics for the children in the summer, and their winter dances. They were individuals, everyone of them, but men and women, rich and poor, there was one thing which they had in common, and that was their unshakeable belief in the future of this fair land. "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice". If you seek for their monument, look about you, for not only this building, but Alberta itself is their memorial.

It is fitting that this first Convocation to be held in Calgary should take place in this building, each stone of which is a tribute to those who formed the present.

God has been very good to this country. It is rich in natural resources, it has a delightful climate, and it is a pleasant land in which to live. If its government and its people are wise in the future, they will see to it that their University is enriched by an unending succession of princely benefactions!—and they will receive its freedom. Here then millionaires of Alberta, is your opportunity.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I say in conclusion, honour the memory of your pioneers! "Floreat Universitas Albertae".

in the number of students has occurred within the limited facilities, and it can be said that the students who have attended the Calgary Branch have not in any way suffered in their educational progress in comparison with the students attending at the larger part of the University in Edmonton. For this they, and the University owe a debt of gratitude to the staff of the Calgary Branch who have so faithfully carried out their duties in the absence of some of the amenities and aids available to their colleagues.

The University, and particularly those who have laboured here, are grateful to the City and citizens of Calgary for making available the spacious and attractive site on which the University in Calgary can begin the new stage of its growth to full maturity. The plans for the development have been exhibited in Calgary and the first buildings will be occupied in the fall of 1960. The new facilities will be required to meet the rapidly increasing number of students and will provide conditions for students and staff comparable to the best available in other Canadian Universities. Such facilities are not obtained except at considerable cost, and we are grateful to the Government and people of the Province for the substantial commitment they have made to meet the growing needs for the tools to carry out the expanding program of University education in Alberta.

In my brief report to Convocation, I shall confine myself to an analysis of student registrations. My first figures have reference to **under-graduate** students who are in full-time attendance at the winter session. The number of such students in Edmonton and Calgary is now 5,141; 4,600 in Edmonton, and 541 in Calgary. To this number we may add 195 full-time graduate students in attendance in Edmonton. The total of 5,336 full-time students, under-graduate and graduate, in 1958-59, represents an increase of 542, or 11% over 1957-58. The increase in Edmonton is 443 and in Calgary 99.

The total increase is slightly greater than had been expected on the basis of recent trends. Two features of the changes this year call for special comment. The increase in the Faculty of Engineering, although considerable, is not as great as might have been expected. The registration in the first year is no greater than last year. This may be due, in part, to the rather less favourable employment opportunities for engineers in 1958. On the other hand, there is a substantial increase in the registrations in the B.Sc. programs in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Perhaps this is a consequence of the emphasis which has been given to science in public discussion of Education recently.

Presentation of Betty Mitchell

By R. Warren

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

Betty Mitchell, whom I now present to you, has combined in a most successful and outstanding manner her vocation of teacher and her avocation of devotee of the theatre.

Miss Mitchell became a teacher by way of the Normal School route but early sought to extend her interests and her capacity for service by enrolling at the University of Alberta where she graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Botany. There, as a student, she demonstrated her talents in various aspects of drama both by acting in plays and in directing them with outstanding success.

It was not surprising then, that when dramatics was introduced as an optional subject on the high school program Miss Mitchell should become a teacher of drama and in due course Head of the Drama

Department of Western Canada High School, Calgary. As a teacher she has achieved great success bringing to her teaching talent, vigour, freshness, versatility, and the admiration of her pupils.

A recital of her achievements outside the classroom can be made only in briefest form:

1. *She assisted in the organization of an early theatre group called the Side Door Playhouse;*
2. *She was awarded a Rockefeller Scholarship to study Drama at the University of Iowa, which led to the degree of M.A.;*
3. *She was awarded a National Theatre Research Fellowship from Cleveland Playhouse which enabled her to travel extensively to study the theatre in various settings;*

The second noteworthy feature of the current growth is changes in enrolments in the Faculty of Education. The increase (160) in numbers of teachers in training is of the order expected. There is a decrease in the number of students registered in the junior elementary program, but this is more than compensated by increases in the first year of the B.Ed. program, and in the number of graduates from the Faculty of Arts and Science, who are proceeding to B.Ed. degree. There is, therefore, a healthy trend toward participation in those programs of studies which will assist in raising the qualifications of teachers.

To the full-time students we may add those special and partial students who are taking something less than a full-intramural program of studies. This number, in 1958-59, is 600; 449 in Edmonton, and 151 in Calgary. This brings the aggregate number of students attending the winter session in Edmonton and Calgary to 5,936, of which 692 are in Calgary.

These are not the only students in the Province who are proceeding towards degrees from the University of Alberta. A number of students are registered in credit courses offered in the Evening Division. Total registration in these courses is 881, an increase of 204 over 1957-58. The courses are being offered in eight centres in the Province. Evening program students number 582 in Edmonton (an increase of 20%); 102 in Calgary (an increase of 25%); and 197 in other centres in the Province (an increase of 60%).

The Lethbridge Junior College, which admitted students for the first time in 1957, has this year an enrolment of 54 full-time students studying for examinations at the University of Alberta. This compares with 26 students last year. Approximately 50 teachers are also taking early afternoon classes in the Lethbridge College.

Registration in the 1958 Summer Session in Edmonton reached a new high of 2,409 students.

If we add together the registration of full-time and partial winter session students, evening credit, Lethbridge College, and Summer Session, we reach a total of 9,330 registrations in courses leading to a degree.

The number I have just given does not include students attending short courses offered by the Department of Extension. There are, at the present time, 2,184 persons registered in extra-mural courses offered by the Extension Department. The courses include evening courses in a variety of subjects in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge; Fine Arts programs outside of Edmonton; courses for special groups (for example, the Engineering Institute of Canada); and two new certificate courses in Social Welfare and Public Administration.

Increasing numbers present problems, but is without regret or apology that I report that the work of the University is expanding on all fronts to meet the growing demands for educational services.

4. She organized Workshop 14 Associated, in Calgary, which has won the Alberta Regional Festival nine times and has on eight occasions been invited to participate in the Dominion Drama Festival;
5. She has received a Canadian Drama Award;
6. She has served as a Governor and Executive member of the Dominion Drama Festival;
7. She serves as a member of the Alberta Drama Board;
8. She is a member of the National Theatre Association and of Zonta International;
9. She has taught Drama at American and Canadian Summer Schools;
10. She is widely sought as an adjudicator of drama festivals;
11. She has been President of the Calgary University Women's Club.

Eminent Chancellor, I present Betty Mitchell, a distinguished teacher, a graduate of this University, and one of Alberta's leading exponents of one of the greatest of the arts, so that you may cast her in a still further role, and array her with its appropriate costume, that of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA.

Presentation of George Victor Ferguson

By Andrew Doucette

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

It is indeed a great honour and a signal privilege to introduce to you a very distinguished Canadian from Montreal who has come to Calgary for a short visit on the occasion of this very auspicious event, the first Convocation held at the University of Alberta in Calgary. This prominent citizen is a friend of our southern city, and an especially warm friend of the University of Alberta, his ALMA MATER. His name is Mr. George Victor Ferguson, at present editor-in-chief of the Montreal Star newspaper, published in our leading Canadian metropolis.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Fife, Scotland, the offspring of a Scot's father and an Irish mother—a fine combination of ancestry, which has carried him far and high on the highway and peaks of life, permitting him through the years to extend his knowledge in the vast area of the newspaper domain.

When his father emigrated to Canada in 1904, young George had reached the impressionable age of seven, and the family settled in Nelson, British Columbia. In 1911, when he was fourteen, the family moved eastward to Calgary where his father became Superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions for southern Alberta. The Ferguson family are no doubt well known to many "old-timers" in our historic city of Calgary. George's father and mother both died in Calgary and he has a sister still living in this city. This "home town" allegiance in Canada must be considered a kind of dualism, with loyalties divided, not evenly of course, between Nelson, B.C., and Calgary, Alberta.

It is significant, I think, that Mr. Ferguson is with us as a guest of honour at a time when a University centre, as a part of the University of Alberta, is being firmly established here... I say it is significant because Mr. Ferguson attended

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• VARSITY GUEST WEEKEND

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- Sports
- Displays



Dr. Ferguson shakes hands with the Chancellor.

Presentation of Charles Malcolm MacInnes

By F. M. Salter

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

Charles Malcolm MacInnes might claim, if he were not so modest, to be the most distinguished person hitherto born in Southern Alberta. He might also claim to be an old-timer, for he arrived in Calgary on December 21, 1891, at the age of zero. He was the son of older-timers, pioneers, who came here in 1877 and 1881.

We sometimes hear of the long distances children had to travel to school in early days. Charles MacInnes travelled 3,000 miles. Already at the age of four, his sight had begun to fail, and there were no facilities in Southern Alberta for the schooling of a boy who could not see. Off he trudged, winter by winter, "with his satchel And shining morning face," to

Montreal and Halifax. Later he studied at Dalhousie University and at Balliol College Oxford. In 1919 he was appointed Lecturer in History at the University of Bristol, an appointment which, considering his handicap, testified to his previous quality as student and to his character as man. He remained at Bristol, marching up through the ranks to become Professor of Imperial History in 1943, and Dean of Arts in 1952.

Dr. MacInnes has never made any concessions to his handicap. He has of course received help from others. Which of us has not? But nobody has ever given him more than was received in return. Even to walk across the street with him is to have a picture of a bright, gay, engaging, indomitable spirit enriching one's memory

for days and weeks on end. Blessed are they who may count themselves his friends.

Making no concessions, he has distinguished himself as a writer and historian. One of his books, which is on the Free Reading List for Alberta schools, many here will have read—*In the Shadow of the Rockies*. The titles of other works will indicate his industry and the range of his scholarship: *The British Commonwealth and its Unsolved Problems*, *The Early English Tobacco Trade*, *England and Slavery*, *An Introduction to the Economic History of the British Empire*, *A Gateway of the Empire—a history of the city of Bristol*, *The British Empire and Commonwealth, 1815-1949*, *The British Empire and the War*. In addition to these books, he has published innumerable articles in learned journals, and is now Editor of *The Universities Review*. He spends leisure moments translating poems from many languages—and sometimes published them. All his work is informed with a sturdy, liberal spirit; and his pages reveal no timid academic, but a man who, confronted with the issues of our day, does not hesitate to speak his mind.

(Presentation of G. V. Ferguson Continued)

Western Canada College in the days when Dr. A. O. MacRae was the principal. Western Canada College was an early institution of higher learning in the City of Calgary and is now only past history.

Great War I was declared in 1914 and in 1915 Mr. Ferguson registered as an Arts student in Western Canada College in Calgary. He joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the 196th Battalion and served his country in France with the first Canadian Mounted Rifles and with Corps Intelligence. He was discharged in 1919 and on return to Canada resumed his University studies.

In 1921, he was elected a Rhodes Scholar from the University of Alberta and went to Christ Church, Oxford, and received his degree in Philosophy, Politics, Economics—a newly established honours school. He worked briefly on the *London Times* and from 1925 to 1946 was a reporter for the *Winnipeg Free Press*. In 1946 he went eastward again, this time to Montreal, to accept the post of editor of the *Montreal Star*. This year, in 1958, he became editor-in-chief of that paper where he continues to direct the writing and comments of the world's social, scientific, economic, and political events.

He no doubt reached his high eminence in editorial writing as the result of a motto engraved deeply in his heart and mind, and which he first learned about in his days as a student of the University of Alberta with its famous motto—"Quaecumque Vera", "Whatsoever things

are true"—a fine criterion for all editorial writings.

Other accomplishments might be cited:

In 1947-48 he was the Canadian representative on a United Nations sub-committee which studied "freedom of information".

His main professional occupation for about twenty years has been devoted to writing editorials, magazine articles, and also articles for learned journals on politics and foreign policy. In the late 1940's, the *Ryerson Press* published his book on the life of John W. Dajoe, late publisher of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

In 1950, the University of New Brunswick conferred on him an honorary degree and a few years later he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada.

For some twenty years also he has been actively engaged in radio broadcasting, mostly as a commentator on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, and in addition with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service. He has also contributed to *British Broadcasting Corporation* and *United States network* programmes.

EMINENT CHANCELLOR, I am proud indeed to have been given the honour to present for the Degree of Doctors of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a very prominent Canadian, a writer, an editor, a managing editor, an executive editor, a news commentator in peace and war—a son of Scotland, Nelson, Calgary, and of our University of Alberta.

His great scholarly activity would seem to confine Dr. MacInnes to his study, but he comes close to that ideal professor who has an impact also upon the community. He has served as President of the Association of University Teachers of the United Kingdom; he has been an Executive Member of the Bristol and West of England Migration Council; he was Honorary Secretary of the Voluntary Speakers' Panel of the Ministry of Information during the last War; he served as Emergency Information Officer for the city of Bristol from 1941 to 1945; and he is a sturdy supporter of fine arts and humanitarian activities in his adopted home.

We are not the first to honour Dr. MacInnes. He has been granted an LL.D. by his alma mater, Dalhousie University, and he has been singled out for chivalric honors by the governments of France and Holland.

Eminent Chancellor, in the name of the Senate of the University of Alberta, I present as a candidate worthy to receive one of the first honorary degrees granted by the University in Calgary, Charles Malcolm MacInnes, B.A., M.A., LL.D., Commander of the Order of Orange-Nassau, Commandeur de l'Ordre de l'Etoile Noire, old-timer, teacher, historian, editor, and humanitarian, a source of inspiration to the young, and of new and needed courage to the old.

Presentation of John E. A. Macleod

By Wilbur Bowker

EMINENT CHANCELLOR:

A hundred and fifty years ago members of the Macleod clan left Scotland for Cape Breton. Fifty-one years ago John Edward Annand Macleod left Cape Breton to make his home in the new province of Alberta. Having graduated from Dalhousie University in Arts and Law, and became a member of the Nova Scotia bar, he joined the Law Society of the Northwest Territories, and, on his arrival here went first to Didsbury to practice. At that time the legislature had just decided to establish a provincial university, and all graduates from Dominion universities living in the province were entitled to be the first members of the convocation of the new institution if they so wished. One of those original members was Mr. Macleod. During the half century that has passed Mr. Macleod has maintained his interest in the university. For ten years he served on the Board of Governors. It is appropriate on this fiftieth anniversary and on the occasion of the first meeting of convocation in Calgary that his long and valuable support of the University be acknowledged.

Having moved to Calgary in 1909, he has since practiced law there and is now the senior practitioner in this city. He has long been recognized as a leading solicitor

and one whose conduct exemplifies the best standards of the profession. Among many offices that he has held are: president of the Law Society of Alberta, vice-president for Alberta of the Canadian Bar Association and Chairman of Conference of Governing Bodies of the legal profession in Canada.

Although the law is "A jealous mistress" Mr. Macleod has not confined his studies to professional matters. His scholarly interests have been directed toward the study of history and in particular that of Western Canada. He is an acknowledged authority on the Hudson's Bay period. Through talks and written articles he has stimulated an interest in the fascinating early story of what is now Alberta.

Eminent Chancellor: The Senate recommends, and on its behalf I have the honour to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA; a loyal and valued member of convocation throughout its fifty years of existence; a Calgary lawyer who throughout a lifetime of practice has embodied the best standards of probity and professional conduct; an amateur historian who has made a worthy contribution to our knowledge of Alberta's past; John Edward Annand Macleod, Queen's Council.

Presentation of Earle Parkhill Scarlett

By G. Fred McNally

EMINENTISSIMUS CANCELLARIUS:

I have the honour to present for the highest award in the gift of the University, Earle Parkhill Scarlett. The subject of this citation was born in a Methodist parsonage, on a rural field in Manitoba. While his parents had no abundance of material things they were rich in wisdom and learning. The atmosphere of his home was such as to inspire in him an admiration for "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are lovely and whatsoever things are of good report". This home was well-stocked with books. Undisturbed by the distractions of to-day both within and without the home, he had time to make the acquaintance of the best of these.

He began Latin and Greek at the age of ten and five years later was ready for the University. He had now to rustle money for expenses at College, no easy task in

those days. To get this cash he clerked in stores, worked in construction camps, taught in rural schools during the summer and finally served as a sleeping car conductor. He enlisted in the armed services in 1915 but completed successfully work for his Bachelor's Degree at the age of twenty. Before going Overseas, Gunner Scarlett lectured in English at Wesley College in Winnipeg. In 1918 he was severely wounded in action and spent the next seven months in hospital. On his return to Canada he entered the University of Toronto for the study of Medicine and was graduated in 1924. After an internship at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit and a three year teaching experience as Assistant Professor of Medicine at the State University of Iowa he returned to Western Canada and established himself in this city.

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While his father was offering every encouragement and leading the way in his study of English and the Classics his mother was supervising his education in Music. He proved a very rewarding pupil and was soon at the piano from sheer love of playing. He has found time too to cultivate an informed and discriminating taste in Art.

Since 1930 he has been a specialist in internal medicine, senior consultant in Medicine of the Col. Belcher Hospital, President of the Calgary Associated Clinic with a membership of more than thirty doctors. He has been a member of many Professional bodies and has held important posts in several of them. He is a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee and Chairman of the Selection Committee of the University of Alberta National Award in Letters. But Dr. Scarlett still has time for many other activities. He is a life member of the Calgary Y.M.C.A.; shares in every movement for better citizenship in Calgary and as we all know served with great distinction for six years as Chancellor of the University of Alberta. Truly, some men in their time play many parts.

And so, Eminentissimus Cancellarius, in the presence of this company of his fellow citizens, I present to you, a brilliant scholar, a Doctor of Medicine, a Doctor of Laws, a Veteran of World War I who bears in his body the proof of his devotion to his country, champion of the Humanities, inspiring teacher, able administrator, one in whom the gifts consonant with the headship of a great University more appear than in any of his predecessors, a citizen who is the pride of his community and a great Canadian, Earle Parkhill Scarlett and request that you confer on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA.

The Humanities in Higher Education



BY DR. BARKER FAIRLEY

Former U. of A. Professor

Department of German, University of Toronto

Guest Lecturer During Jubilee Week

Sponsored by Philosophical Society and

The Humanities Association, University of Alberta

IN an address given before the Canadian Bar Association a few month ago Claude Bissell has some bold and challenging things to say about the humanities. He believes that the way forward out of the present crisis in the world will not be found by military means, but by intellectual and that in the intellectual reckoning that confronts us the humanities will have an important part to play. He puts it even more strongly than this. Let me quote his words. He claims 'that in the absence of any clear evidence of the military superiority of one nation to another we are faced with a power vacuum, and that this power vacuum will be filled up by an intense struggle for intellectual superiority'. He suggests further than in the struggle the humanities will be 'a major source' of power.

This is a university president speaking. We can take it for granted that he has the universities in mind and that his words have a direct bearing on my subject. But he is also thinking about Canada as a whole, its civilization and its future. And this is the level on which I should like to carry the discussion forward.

When he says that the humanities will be a major source of power in the years ahead of us he is saying what many devoutly wish and what all would welcome. But it isn't going to be easy or simple. As I see it, three things have to be in fruitful conjunction with one another if the humanities are to be an effective force in our society or in any society today. First there is the creative activity—I don't like the word, but it is the best we have—the activity of poets, writers, painters, sculptors, musicians, and others in all their various fields, considered not—I wish to say this with emphasis—not as existing only in the past, but as continuing now, in our midst, in the living present. Second, and indispensable in the modern world, come the interpreters, the critics, philosophers, teachers, professors, and others, who examine, judge, and transmit, whether in newspapers or

in colleges or elsewhere. And third, and most important of the three, the intellectual public—the bigger, the better, provided it is intellectual—whose function is not merely to be alive at the same time, but to receive, experience, and react to what the creators and the interpreters offer them.

Here, if you like, are three centres or nodes of activity, each of which requires the other two and each of which has to interact intelligently with the other two of there is to be, in the proper sense of the word, a civilization. If we think of the three centres in action, they make a triangle of forces—a notion which I find helpful and which I should like you to adopt with me for a few minutes as a way of looking at ourselves and our humanities.

How, then, does it stand with Canada and the humanities today, in 1958, the year of your fiftieth anniversary? Better, you will expect me to say, than in 1908, the year in which this university was founded. But I am not prepared to say it is better? Not at any rate until we have looked at the other side of the account. No doubt, the energy, the potential, is greater. There are far more of us than there used to be and the opportunities are that much improved. But what about the co-ordination in our triangle of forces? The co-ordination is all-important and I fear that it has suffered. Things are not as well with creator, critic, and public and their interaction as they once were or promised to be, not so very long ago.

I hope it will not seem far-fetched to you if I try to illustrate my meaning by looking briefly at the history of Canadian painting. After all, painting is just as much a part of our humanities and our heritage as anything else in Canada. Indeed it could be argued—I think successfully—that with us it is painting that has made the strongest impact on the national life. Stronger, that is to say, than the work of the poets and novelists. The landscape painters from east and west have made Canada beautiful for thousands who had not thought of Canada that way

before. And they have thereby enriched our civilization and stimulated it in countless ways that we are only half-aware of. This is a great positive result by which we all may be said to have benefited.

This result didn't come of itself, blindly or by importation. The artists who led the way knew what they were doing, and personal profit and advancement was not uppermost in their minds. They thought first of a country finding itself. The reception of their work by critics and public was not a matter of course either. There was opposition, argument, and acceptance. The interpreters played their part as well as the painters and the public. Our triangle of forces was vigorously in action with results that we can now look back on and approve.

This was thirty or forty years ago. The contrast with today is sobering. If we are to judge by the paintings exhibited by the National Gallery at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival last summer or by those hanging in the long room at the Art Gallery of Toronto on my last visit, Canadian painting today is dominated by works with no appreciable content whatsoever apart from the medium itself—works which cannot be expected to bring our triangle of forces into action because there is so little there that the interpreters can coherently discuss or the public recognize. Instead of witnessing our three forces in operation as they were in 1920 we can only see one of them rotating on its centre and failing to establish intelligent relations with the other two. I doubt if anyone would claim that the existence of a market for this so-called non-objective painting has any bearing on my argument.

To go by the instance I have chosen—it is an important one—we have lost ground rather than gained it, no matter what the quantitative increase has been. What we are confronted with here is the spectacle of art separating itself from life, and this means a decline in humane values, nothing less. If this is so, we cannot afford to look on it with complacency or expect it to right itself of its own accord. The decline

can be most easily observed, it has actually gone further, in the painting tradition than in other fields, and this is why I have chosen it. But the field of letters is not without signs of it either.

If the painters of today are turning in on themselves and making their art an end in itself, not relating it to the life about them, the poets cannot be acquitted from a like charge. They too are making a virtue of withdrawal in one form or another. And while the poets are not the whole of literature, they are a significant and symptomatic part of it.

The poetry of E. J. Pratt which points out into life at every turn and addresses itself to our common intelligence, just as the painters of his generation did, has had no following. Instead the poets talk to themselves or at most to one another in symbols and images that few of us enjoy or understand. They don't always understand themselves. A Canadian poet asked me not long ago what I thought of So-and-so's poetry, naming another Canadian poet. I told him that for the most part I didn't know what So-and-so was saying. 'I don't either', he said, 'but I like reading it.' I also asked a Canadian poet about obscurities in his own work and all I got in reply was the remark that some of the obscurities had been put there on purpose. The poet wanted to be obscure and thought it was expected of him. But it is not true that when poets cultivate obscurity and cease to regard communication as a prime requisite they too are departing from humane values and moving towards the same dead end as the painters who paint with nothing but their paints!

This is not the whole story of what is going on creatively in Canada today, but it is an unmistakable trend and we haven't seen the last of it. Northrop Frye, perhaps the most influential of our literary critics and certainly the most learned, both describes the trend and welcomes it. In his annual survey of Canadian poetry in the *Toronto Quarterly* he maintains that for some years now poets have been emphasizing the

formal elements in poetry as against the emotional and that this development is 'precisely parallel to the development in Canadian painting from deliberately naive landscape'—he knows best why he calls it deliberately naive—'to abstraction and concentration on pictorial form'.

I believe he is overstating the parallel when he says it is precise. At the moment the painters must be several degrees madder than the poets. But his words are not the less disquieting on that account because we see more clearly that he favours the development and is doing his best to accelerate it. He disapproves of value-judgments, it seems, yet they are the only judgments worth making.

If we asked now what contribution this self-contained poetry and this self-contained painting can make to the betterment of things that Claude Bissell expects from the humanities, the answer must be 'Very little, if any'. True, there are those who would argue that we can ignore this, that it doesn't matter what aberrations there are in current art and letters, provided we have the great arts and the great literature of the past to draw on—the Greeks, the French, the English, and all the rest. The great masters, they will say, are what we must rely on when we want to bring the humanities to bear on the present day. For myself I don't believe that this is enough. I don't believe that the traditional humanities can ever be a vital source of strength in a country and in an age in which the contemporary humanities are defaulting. We can only take strength from the past if we have the strength, the living strength, in ourselves.

There are also those on the other side of the argument who would submit that this abstract poetry and painting—I don't add 'this abstract music' because I don't know enough about it—is being produced in many another country besides Canada, and that therefore it must be all right. But why? If it is bad here, it is bad in all the other places and the wide distribution of it only makes it worse.

One might carry their argument a step farther and derive the whole failure, or partial failure, of our humanism from the political crisis through which we are passing. Our intellectuals, more especially our artistic and creative intellectuals, finding themselves unable to make positive decisions for or against in the changing world, had no recourse, or so they believed, but to withdraw into these negative and private attitudes. This or something like it is undoubtedly the explanation of what has happened to the humanities in the last generation. It is all quite understandable, but this is no reason for accepting or approving of it.

The phenomenon is wide-spread today, but we are concerned with how it shapes itself in Canada. By comparison we have been singularly favoured in this disturbed century. The destruction, the hardships, the tensions that have been visited upon other nations have touched us relatively lightly. It looks today as if we should come through the world-crisis without calamity on our own soil. If such is to be our good fortune, it is something to be grateful for and more than grateful. But everything, even good fortune, has its dark side. It is only too easy to trifle away our good fortune by not seeing what it requires of us. There is a feeling in the air—I have heard it voiced and hinted at more than once—that if we just lie low and hold back all will work out to our advantage. It seems to have worked well politically thus far, people may say to themselves; it is a good habit to cultivate. I have even heard it said, not ironically but with approval, that it is perhaps the mark of a Canadian not to have opinions at all. Speaking from my own experience I am sure that opinion is less vocal today than it was, say, in the nineteen-twenties, and I am not alone in this observation.

The Governor-General himself found it necessary to remind Canadians in his Dominion Day address that if they don't exercise the freedom of opinion that is theirs they forfeit it. 'Freedom', he said, 'has too often been presented as just a

negative thing'. He also said: 'A nation's bravery in war cannot atone for timidity in time of peace. We deny our freedom if we don't speak when there is something to be said'.

The Governor-General was talking in the broadest sense. I only wish to apply the warning to the humanities, though I know that you can't draw hard and fast lines. In the humanities I hold that the triangle of forces I put before you can only operate if all three constituents are active and that if the triangle goes dead at one corner it won't be long before the other two follow suit. In other words it is just as bad for our cultural life to have inertia in the intellectual public as to have withdrawal and isolation on the part of the artist and poet. The sooner we stop thinking—as may do—that culture will drop into our laps if we only give it time, the better chance we shall have of making changes that are of our own choosing.

There are particular reasons why in Canada we should be thinking these things over without delay. An older country possibly can afford to take the problem more lightly than we can, because it has a long tradition—a tradition which goes on growing of itself, even in bad times. The French don't need to worry if their painters run off the tracks because the tracks are there and not easy to obliterate. But in Canada where we have no secure and enlightened traditions except perhaps in landscape painting much more is at stake. In our literature we still lack the coherence of attitude or outlook or—ought I to say—philosophy that is necessary for any fruitful continuance. The early Canadian poets hung together but they lacked the intellectual power to start a tradition growing and we are no nearer to one now. We have only to compare our literature with that of New England to see where we still fall short. To say nothing of the English eighteenth century or the Victorian age.

If there is any truth in my argument it means that we have a cultural problem of our own, unlike

that in other countries—unless in Australia—and quite unlike that in the countries we are closest to.

Some of you, as you listen, may be saying to yourselves that the confusion of the times is too great and that we must simply wait. Yet we are planning and acting in other ways without waiting, so why wait here? Others of you may say that it is a region of life in which you mustn't plan, that any planning of culture and creativeness is pernicious, yet the history of art and letters is full of instances where planning and reflection have helped. We shall all be agreed that you can't make a frontal attack on artists and poets and tell them what to do and how to do it. But this doesn't mean that the rest of us should not confer about the values we want to preserve and in this way, indirectly, make our sanity felt. All artists and all poets work in an environment. We know this, without always reminding ourselves that we—we here—are the environment and that if we straighten out ourselves the poets and artists will respond. In our triangle of forces the flow is not all in one direction. It can quite healthily be either way, in either direction, between any two constituents.

In a university this hardly needs saying. It is not precisely our concern to make our influence felt in the cultural environment, to preserve the right sense of values through thick and thin and to impress it alike on artists and on the public. In a time like the present when the ship has lost its rudder we ought to be particularly useful.

I sometimes wonder how useful we are. I don't know. I don't know in what relation the humanities in the university stand to the humanities outside. But if the humanities are to be a vital source of power in our civilization and if the universities are to be part of it, we can't be effective if we are isolated. We have to be in the triangle and in touch with both poet and public in a constructive way.

For all I know this ideal has never been satisfactorily achieved. Yet we have to contemplate it and cling to it

just the same and ask ourselves how nearly we can approach it. It is a many-sided problem not capable of solution here and now. For tonight I will restrict myself to the university attitude to literature—leaving it to the people in fine arts and music and philosophy to decide for themselves how far they are involved. What about the teaching and the study of literature in our universities? How vital is it in terms of our triangle? My own judgment is and has been for years that we have never allowed it to be as vital as it could be. Broadly speaking, we have been far too busy making literature into an historical discipline to let it be a truly literary one. And in this way we have taken half the life out of it.

Let me explain. If we make it our object in training students in literature to see to it first and foremost that they cover the ground, we cannot expect them to end up with the belief that literature is a major source of power. The writers and poets who made the literature in the first place were not usually under this handicap. They knew what literature was, but they didn't know much about the history of it. Shakespeare didn't, he only knew the books that were essential to him, some of them new, some of them old. And this, I believe, is what the creators of literature have always done and still do today even with all the histories of literature at their disposal. The task we impose on our students of reading book after book historically, or in order to have read it, is one that they either ran away from or never encountered. And if this is true, by and large, of poets and writers it is equally true of the lover of literature who is not preparing for an examination.

In other words, the disparity between what we do with literature academically and what mankind does with it unacademically is probably greater than in any other field. I can't imagine that it is as great in any of the natural sciences. About the economists I am not so sure, but it is for them to say. The problem must exist in all departments of uni-

versity knowledge. Some departments may be alive to the problem. In literature, and in the humanities generally, we ignore it.

You will agree at least that the question I have raised bears directly on my main argument, and since it lies in a region in which it is within our power to make changes let me explore it a little farther. When the study of the modern literatures first secured a footing in universities—this was in the late nineteenth century—we didn't trust them. Or rather our predecessors didn't. But they trusted philology, which in those days meant the history of language, and so they coupled the two in the now familiar language and literature courses in which in the beginning the history of language was supposed to ballast the literature. This made the study of literature historical too and as it was a preeminently historical age this seemed right and proper. And so it has remained ever since, unquestioned. Literature in universities means history of literature.

This has not been altogether good for the subject. I won't say that our sense of humane values in literature—values important **now** is what I mean—has been discarded, but it has certainly not been given priority. The student who knows his history of literature, period by period, will get his degree with or without a developed sense of values, and this means with or without a vital sense of the subject.

We can't go back to the days not so very far distant when the only literature studied in universities were Latin and Greek, but we can reflect on the advantages they enjoyed. Just think of it. A compact body of literature—less in quantity than, say, the literature of the French seventeenth century—rich in questions of humanity at every turn, and not oppressive with the sense of books growing out of books as we see them today in endless succession. This was a literary discipline that fitted men for life better than the present one. To this extent it was more contemporary, more vital than ours,

though the books were ancient. The triangle of forces worked steadily under it. Look at the English eighteenth century.

The inference must be that a selective approach to literature is more fruitful than a comprehensive or quantitative one and that if we wish to recover the vital sense of humane values which is the best that literature can give us we must adapt our curriculum and our methods accordingly. Sonner or later we are bound to do it.

I am convinced that to dig in at well-chosen localities in the field of literature and to sink, a shaft, as it were, will teach us far more about literature and about the history of literature than if we travel extensively and rapidly over the surface so as to be able to map it all out as quickly as possible. We don't dream of doing this to literature when we are free to choose. We pitch camp somewhere and settle down for a while, and then we camp somewhere else, and this is how we educate ourselves. It is the natural method. We all know this, but we have never seriously thought of taking the natural method with us into the class-room. Instead, we cling to the method that the late nineteenth century bequeathed to us.

Here, as everywhere in this paper, I am concerned with recovering the sense of vitality that we have lost or partly lost. We could effect the change overnight if we cared to do so, making the study of the humanities honest again, ridding it of the curse of reading books about books as a substitute for reading books, and, above all, letting us read books in their humane connections, wherever they lead, rather than in mere chronology.

My point is not that the history of literature is unnecessary. It is indispensable, it is involved at every turn. But it is not the true basis for our discipline. We have to learn to use it rightly. Wrongly used, the history of literature is neither good history nor good literature, since it can't help separating the history of

books from the rest of history. Merely putting both books and history at a disadvantage. Remember too that the more we emphasize the independent completeness of one literature—French, say, or English—the harder we make it for the students to reach the true perspective in which all literature is one. Add to this that each of the modern literature we study is getting longer all the time—the fine arts and music and philosophy are doing so too—and you will see that if we don't face up to the problem of literature versus the history of literature, or of the proper relating of the two **now**, we shall be driven to it later. To put my contention in a nutshell I should like to see the university treatment of literature set free from the tyranny of covering the ground extensively and quantitatively, whether in the interest of history of literature or of any other discipline whatsoever, and devoting itself without reserve to the study of the subject in depth.

How often have I heard it said that the humanities were on their defence against the sciences—a view I have never shared for a moment, being assured that if the sciences found they had pushed out the humanities the first thing they would do would be to put them back. It is a weakness, not a strength, in our modern humanities that we think of ourselves as self-sufficient, a citadel, guardians of the sacred flame, or anything of that sort. If our sense of humane values could be made vital again we should recognize instinctively that they pertain to all regions of knowledge and can't be the prerogative or the property of one. The Greeks knew this, the men of the Renaissance knew it, Goethe knew it, and we must learn it again and learn it soon.

Claude Bissell in his address, while concerned primarily with the humanities, points out that the problems of the humanities are shared by other departments of knowledge. He believes that the danger of education becoming grossly quantitative threatens all the disciplines alike and that this consideration alone, apart altogether from

philosophical considerations, will force us to look for common ground. Bertrand Russell noted recently that the separation of science from culture was a modern phenomenon. He also said 'There was a time when scientists looked askance at attempts to make their work widely intelligible. But in the world of the present day such an attitude is no longer possible'. This at the very time when our poets and artists never cared less whether they were intelligible or not.

Evidently the day is not far off when we shall have to come to terms with the scientists, and it might well be that in the course of doing so we shall clarify our notions concerning the values we have become confused about. The signs are abundant that the alienation that has developed between the two major areas of knowledge can't last much longer. What are we to do? Nobody seems to know. But by way of a start let me enquire what would come of it if a mixed group from both camps, scientists and non-scientists, met together to discuss their methods and their purposes, as educationists and as responsible citizens, assuming that they all respected one another's fields—this is imperative—and eagerly sought an **entente**. We don't know what would come of it, because we have hardly tried it. Strictly, the participants would have to select themselves. If they were appointed officially, they would be sure to be the wrong ones and nothing would result. Nor could it be a matter of a two-day conference with all expenses paid. Discussion would have to be continued and slow. It may be that such discussions are already under way. We have the tentative beginnings of them at Toronto in our Colloquiums. You may have better at Alberta. In any case the universities are as good a starting-place as any, provided the sense of urgency is there and shared by everyone. Without the sense of urgency there would be no grounds for meeting at all.



Dr. Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta, was named a Fellow of the Agriculture Institute of Canada at a recent meeting of the Edmonton branch.

William Earl Bowser, the University of Alberta's senior soil specialist and well-known Canadian soil expert, is in Egypt on assignment for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Mr. Bowser, who was in charge of the Edmonton soils survey unit, Experimental Farms Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, will serve for at least a year at the Desert Institute in Cairo. He is working on his second assignment with the organization. In 1953-54 he served as a soils expert in Pakistan.

The University of Alberta is discussing with the National Cancer Institute plans for the appointment of a full-time research scientist as head of the University's J. S. McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory. At present, the laboratory is administered as part of the university's department of surgery. It is supported by funds provided by the Alberta division of the Canadian Cancer Society which also provided for its original establishment six years ago.

Dr. K. W. Luckhurst of London England, secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, addressed Alberta Fellows of the society at a dinner given recently by the University of Alberta. The Royal Society is the oldest society in the United Kingdom devoted to the encouragement of practical knowledge of the arts, manufacturing and commerce. It awards bursaries to art students and designers and holds examinations in commercial subjects and modern languages.

A total of 881 registrations, an increase of 30 percent over last year's registration of 677, has been received for evening credit courses, according to figures released recently by the University of Alberta. Registration has increased 600 percent since the evening credit classes were first offered in 1952, when 128 attended in Edmonton and 19 in Calgary. In Edmonton 582 course registrations were received as compared with 475 last year, an increase of

20 percent. Registrations in Calgary went up 25 percent, from 80 to 102. Registration in smaller centres for this year are as follows; Barrhead, 17, Camrose, 37, Grande Prairie, 12, Holden, 31, Red Deer, 19, and Vegreville, 41. One course is offered in each of these centres. In Edmonton 18 courses are available this year, while Calgary has five. Grande Prairie and Barrhead are new names on the list. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have been dropped. Evening classes in Lethbridge

this year will be given by the junior college.

A five-day course in motor fleet management dealing with problems in motor transport organization and administration opened on the campus recently. Two themes of the course, attended by 40 motor fleet administrators from Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, are the functions of supervision and the prevention of loss by error, by accident, and by work method. This was the first time the course had been held in Alberta.

A short-course on traffic control for police and engineers is planned by the University of Alberta extension department. To be held at the Banff School of Fine Arts next June 1 to 6, the course will deal with road design and enforcement of traffic regulations.

Stephen Spender, 49, internationally recognized English poet, critic, and writer, gave a public address titled The North American and English Consciousness on the campus recently. The lecture was sponsored



PREMIER UNVEILS COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE

At mid-week in the Golden Jubilee program of festivities Premier Ernest C. Manning unveiled the plaque for the new Physical Education Building to be completed west of the present Students' Union unit. The bronze inscription reads, "The facilities herein contained were presented by the Government and people of Alberta as a special jubilee gift to their sons and daughters enrolled in the University today and in the years to come."

sored by the Humanities Association of Canada in co-operation with the University of Alberta and the Canada Council.

The sixth biennial fall refresher course of the University of Alberta's faculty of dentistry was held on the campus recently. Some 135 dentists registered. A series of three lectures were given by Dr. J. R. Thompson, professor and chairman of the department of orthodontics at Northwestern University dental school in Chicago.

Dr. Harold R. Thornton, who recently retired as professor of dairying at the University of Alberta, was honored at a testimonial dinner recently. Dr. Thornton's retirement was announced in June, ending almost 30 years of service on the University staff. A veteran of the First Great War he graduated from the University of Alberta in 1922. After receiving his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1927, Dr. Thornton served for two years on the staff of the North Dakota Agricultural College. He joined the University staff in 1929.

The National Employment Service reopened its office on the University of Alberta campus this fall. The University branch fills the year-round professional requirements of employers and finds jobs for students, mainly in the spring. During the past year, approximately 2,000 of the 4,500 students at the university registered with the office. Of these, 350 were graduates and 1,700 were undergraduates. The office was able to place 1,000 of the applicants.

An Indian necklace, the work of the Stoney tribe, was presented to Miss Ruth Buchanan, president and chief of the Wauneita society, at an initiation ceremony earlier this year. Wearing a buckskin jacket, honorary president, Elsie Park Gowan, made the presentation, saying that she hoped it would become a yearly tradition to present the necklace to the incoming Chief. The necklace was of large bear's teeth, threaded together with turquoise and white beads. For the ceremony, the Chief dresses in authentic Indian costume. The Indian dress has been handed down from one Wauneita chief to the next for nearly 50 years. It was originally the costume of Miss Maimie Simpson, Dean of Women, one of the first U. of A. co-eds.

About 150 students and guests were present at the official opening of the World University Services of Canada's "treasure van" in the Students' Union Building recently. The treasure van has toured Canadian universities since 1952 to raise funds for student relief programs in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East. It also aims at promoting trade with countries



START OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES BUILDINGS

Work was too far advanced for the turning of the first sod for the Physical Sciences Buildings during Jubilee Week so instead The Honorable A. R. Patrick '47, Minister of Economic Affairs, emptied a hopper of cement into the footings of the tremendous new unit taking shape on the campus.

rich in handicraft skills, with the purpose of bringing the people of Canada some of the output. The sponsoring body, World University Services, is an international student organization with branches in 42 countries. Its purpose is to promote the bringing together of university students of different countries. It does this by sponsoring exchange students and through seminars held every summer.

Sixteen students enrolled in Canada's first school of graduate studies in education, at the University of Alberta, were honored recently. They are taking special courses in education administration and educational psychology.

A three-year program of studies leading to the Bachelor of Music degree was introduced into the curriculum of the University of Alberta this year. In addition to senior matriculation, students must have completed Grade VIII practical and Grades IV and V theoretical of the Western Board of Music examinations or offer equivalent standing. This degree program is designed to provide knowledge and skills in specific areas of music as well as providing a general musical education preparatory to students entering the fields of performance, school music, post graduate studies or private music teaching.

A degree course in Medical Laboratory Science is being offered this year by the University of Alberta to men or women interested in a career in Hospital Laboratory Technology.

Thomas Rolston has been appointed assistant professor in the music division of the fine arts department at the University of Alberta. Mr. Rolston, a violinist, received advanced training at the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, where he was awarded all the major prizes for violin solo and chamber music playing. Following his graduation from the academy, he played regularly with the orchestras of the Philharmonia, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Southern Philharmonic, New London. During his time as permanent member of the Philharmonia Orchestra of London, he was allowed "leave of absence" to study further at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, and while on the continent toured with his wife as the Rolston-Moore Duo throughout Germany.

After the first pawn move, it took a total of nearly 270 hours of chess playing to declare a new Alberta champion at the three-day tournament held recently. Finally a University of Alberta professor, Dr. Leo Moser, emerged the victor, regaining his title from last year's champion, Walter Letwinczuk, of Calgary. Dr. Moser held the title and the Grand Theatre Trophy in 1956. He did not play in the tournament in Calgary last year. Mr. Letwinczuk also held the title in 1955. The tournament was played under Swiss rules. There were eight rounds. A time limit of 45 moves the first two hours and 20 moves each hour following was set, with a four hour limit on each game.

Dr. E. C. Elliot of the McEachern Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, has been granted a \$4,000 fellowship from the Canadian Life Insurance Fellowship Fund for continued investigation on the heart.

Dr. W. J. Eccles, assistant professor of history at the University of Alberta, has been awarded a Canada Council grant to aid in the publication of his book, *Frontenac, the Courtier Governor*.

Construction of a science service building for the federal department of agriculture is expected to start on the University of Alberta campus next year, in line with the university's current expansion program. Details of the project will be released later in Ottawa by the agriculture department, but university officials report the current centre, to the west of the Administration Building, lacks sufficient office, laboratory and greenhouse space.



'11

When the University of Alberta enrolled its first class 50 years ago the second person to register was a co-ed, Miss Winnifred Hyssop now **Mrs. E. R. Miller**, from Cutbank, Montana. She was the first woman to register at the University, one of 7, outnumbered by 39 men.

Mrs. Miller was back on the campus during the Golden Jubilee Week festivities. It was most interesting to meet with her and to hear her recount anecdotes of former years on the campus.

'19

S. Bruce Smith has been appointed chief of the federal Board of Transport Commissioners. Mr. Smith has been a bencher of the Alberta Law Society since 1946.

'20

A former President of the General Alumni Association, **Dr. G. Guthrie Sanford**, seems to find time in his retirement to do a lot of things. Not so long ago he returned from Bloomington, Indiana, where he attended the 50th Jubilee Anniversary Conference of the American Phytopathological Society of America. Dr. Sanford delivered a paper on the Effects of Other Micro-organisms in the Development of Root Diseases. Dr. Sanford is well remembered as former Officer in Charge of the Federal Science Service Laboratory, Plant Pathology, on the campus.

An interesting lady alumna from overseas, **Mercy B. Summer Hayes** was a campus visitor a few months ago. Miss Hayes had not been back on the campus since 1921. She has been teaching in England for several years and assigned as Children's Welfare Officer in Berkshire County. Her address is Little Green Field, Limpsfield, Surrey, England.

Early on the morning of September 23, 1933, a launch approached the east coast of Saudi Arabia near the village of Jubail. It carried a small scouting party, not in the military sense, but as forerunner of an operation which would help an ancient people jump 2000 years of history in one generation.

With the exception of King Ibn Sa'ud's 22-year series of battles which succeeded in uniting the country just a few months before, nothing in the modern history of this mysterious desert region was destined to be so important as the landing of this launch. The visitors came by invitation of the King, and they travelled safely because of the strict law and order he had established.

Leading the party were two geologists from Standard of California, the company which had just been granted exploration rights in Arabia because of its conduct and performance on neighboring Bahrain Island. These geologists had worked for many months on Bahrain, helping develop the oil field discovered there 15 months earlier. Now they represented the newly formed subsidiary, California Arabian Standard Oil Company. The names of these pioneers: **R. P. (Bert) Miller** and **Krug Henry**.

'25

The Alumni Office was favored recently with an interesting note from **C. K. Johns**. He still is the inveterate traveller. While in the States on a six weeks trip he visited with the **Walter Dembleys '38** and saw **Dr. Ernie Watts '31** in Pheonix, Arizona.

Norman K. Lewis has been transferred to Ottawa. He was formerly in charge of the Federal Seed Testing Laboratory in Calgary.

'26

Mary Barclay was an honored guest at a gathering recently which celebrated the 25th anniversary of the setting-up of the first Youth Hostel in North America at Bragg Creek, near Calgary.

That first hostel, which introduced to North America the movement already vigorous in European countries, was a hired tent set up by Mary and her sister Catherine, and a small group of young women from Calgary, with a love of the great outdoors. Mary is Principal of Rossarrock School, Calgary.

'27

Dr. H. Reiber continues as head of the Department of Chemistry at the University

of California. Recently he represented the University of Alberta at inauguration ceremonies at which Dr. Clark Kerr became President of the University of California.

'29

Dr. A. G. McCalla, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, and **Isadore Hlynka '35** returned recently from an extensive trip to Japan. They were on a scientific mission for the Canadian Wheat Board and Board of Grain Commissioners. Japan is the second largest importer of Canadian grain. While abroad they met with Willard Pybus at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo and carried back enthusiastic reports of the good work that he is doing there in the Trade Commissioner field.

'33

Donald C. Fleming, staff member of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art for 23 years, has been appointed Director of Instruction at the Institute.

William Epstein, a native of Calgary, now a United Nations disarmament expert, was named "distinguished alumnus of the year" recently by the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization. Mr. Epstein, joint secretary of the UN Disarmament Commission was cited for "outstanding contributions in his chosen field".

W. J. C. Kirby, MLA, is the new leader of the Alberta Conservative Party.

"Cam" as he is popularly known, in a very short space of time has visited every-one of the 65 constituencies in the Province. In the provincial election expected next year it is anticipated that the new leader heading the "Cinderella" party will become a well-known figure in the eyes of Alberta citizens.

'35

Isobel Munroe has been appointed case consultant on the staff of the Edmonton Family Service Bureau. The appointment to the member agency of the Community Chest is designed to assist in the expansion of a professional marriage and family counselling service.

W. D. C. MacKenzie, employed by Imperial Oil Company, has taken over the managership of the Western producing operation. He was Western producing division manager in 1951 and was elected director of the Company in 1954.

Dr. J. W. Chalmers, former president of the G.A.A. and assistant director of school administration for Alberta, has been appointed a member of the provincial planning advisory board representing the department of education.

'36

Dr. W. S. Murray, Edmonton, has been named head of dental services at the Col. Mewburn Pavilion in Edmonton. He

succeeds W. E. Addinell who retired recently after holding the post for 14 years.

W. A. Cairns has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Warfield Department, Chemicals and Fertilizers Division of C.M. & S. Mr. Cairns had previously been in charge of the Company's fertilizer plant at Kimberley, B.C.

Paul Malone, former Edmonton newspaperman was in Edmonton recently prior to taking up a new post with the Canadian consular service at The Hague, Holland. Mr. Malone had been head of the consular division, department of external affairs, Ottawa, for the last three years. He will be senior external affairs officer at The Hague.

'37

Victor E. Graham formerly on the staff of the University of Alberta, in Calgary, is now on the academic staff of the University of Toronto.

'39

Lt.-Col. A. G. McLaren has been appointed command medical officer at Western Army Command headquarters in Edmonton. He was formerly area medical officer at British Columbia area headquarters in Vancouver.

It was pleasant visiting this summer with Mr. and Mrs. Noel Iles and their young family. Noel had had a rather serious operation but was looking hale and hearty again. He is project engineer with International Rectifier Corporation at Al Segundo, California.

A former president of the G.A.A., **J. C. Ken Madsen**, has been appointed administrative officer at the Banff School of Fine Arts. He will be responsible for personnel management, general administration and activities at the Banff School.

Going to the theatrical first nights in Europe for a year, with expenses paid, is every theatre lover's dream of paradise. But it is reality for **Alice Frick**, policy editor of the CBC's drama department. She has received a Canada Council grant to study contemporary theatre production in the United Kingdom and Europe and this, she says, plus a year's leave and other assistance from the CBC, is equivalent to her year's salary.

Dr. G. R. Macdonald, assistant professor in the department of pathology, University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, has been appointed medical director of the Misericordia Hospital in Edmonton.

'41

Dr. W. Stanley Hartroft is head of the Department of Pathology at the University of Washington, St. Louis.

Dr. Shosuke Goto has been appointed assistant dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Hawaii. He was assistant plant pathologist at the Hawaii Agri-

cultural Experimental Station. Dr. Goto joined the experiment station staff in 1956. Previously he was employed as a plant pathologist with the U.S. Army Chemical Corps in Utah and Maryland.

'42

Formerly executive secretary for the Edmonton district council of the John Howard Society, **R. Murray Sutherland** has resigned to take over the duties of Indian placement officer in the regional office of the department of Indian affairs in Edmonton.

Dr. N. R. Legge has been appointed assistant department head with Shell Development Company's Polymer and Chemical Applications Department in California. Dr. Legge will assist in general department management and continue to

direct the firm's synthetic rubber research.

'43

Dr. J. F. Tyso, of Victoria, has been chosen president of the B.C. division of the Canadian Medical Association.

Bruce F. Willson has been appointed executive vice-president of Northwestern Utilities, Limited, and Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited. Mr. Willson formerly was vice-president operations of both companies. He is a director of both companies, as well as being a director of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited and the Canadian Gas Association.

In an interesting note received recently from **Mrs. Dorothy Ravenscroft Byrn**, we learned that she and her family had been resident in England for the past 4 years.

DEATHS

Norman F. Priestley '16—a leading figure in the farm co-op movement and first secretary of the CCF Party in 1933, died recently in Calgary.

Alan B. Harvey '19—Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa, died recently at the age of 59. He was the only son of the late Chief Justice Horace Harvey of Alberta and was a Rhodes Scholar from the U. of A. in 1919.

Dr. Melvin Earl Tiffin '22—a member of the first class in Medicine at the U. of A. passed away recently in Vancouver.

G. F. Hustler '22—an Edmonton teacher for 37 years passed away recently at the age of 71.

Dr. E. H. Gowan '23—noted scientist and longtime professor of physics at the U. of A. passed away recently following a lengthy illness. Dr. Gowan was Rhodes Scholar for Alberta in 1925.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Bury '24—one of Canada's pioneer lawyers died in Edmonton recently. Mrs. Bury was one of the first women in Canada to address a jury. Until recently she had been in practice with her husband and son in Red Deer.

Harry Baltzan '24—passed away in Edmonton recently following a prolonged illness.

Miss Fern Stacey '24—for over 30 years dietitian at the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, passed away recently.

Dr. Ralph E. Johnston '24—a graduate in Medicine from McGill University, and former physician in Sangudo and Edson, passed away recently.

John Yatchew '25—son of a Manitoba pioneer farmer who became a leading Windsor lawyer and a Queen's Counsel, died recently in Windsor. He was one of the first Canadians to acquire the title of doctor of judicial science.

L. W. Elliott '33—met a tragic death recently near Montreal in a car accident. Mr. Elliott was chief engineer for Fleetwood Radio and Television in Montreal.

Mrs. Thelma E. Race (nee Kingsbury) '33—passed away in Edmonton in March of this year.

Dr. O. J. Walker—former head of the Department of Chemistry at the U. of A., and former Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies passed away recently at the age of 66. Dr. Walker was a member of the American Chemical Society, the technical advisory committee of the Research Council of Alberta, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. G. J. Hope—a former lecturer in dentistry at the University of Alberta, passed away recently at the age of 72.

Dr. Kenneth W. Neatby—former head of the department of field crops at the University of Alberta, and director of science services of the federal agriculture department, died recently in Montreal's Neurological Institute. He was the main planner of a new research branch now being organized in the agriculture department and was slated to become assistant deputy minister in charge of research.

Dr. and Mrs. **R. S. Fraser** were abroad recently to attend the World Congress of Cardiology in Brussels. Dr. Fraser is assistant professor of internal medicine at the U. of A. and Secretary of the Canadian Heart Association.

Dr. Robert Wark, curator of the Huntington Art Gallery in San Marino, California was in Edmonton recently visiting his mother. Dr. Wark has specialized in the study of 18th century English paintings and the Huntington collection is mainly composed of paintings of this period. As curator, Dr. Wark's job is to advise the trustees on new acquisitions and to do research work in the field in which the museum specializes.

R. L. Sather has been transferred from the Warfield Department of the Chemicals and Fertilizers Division of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail to the Market Research Division at Montreal.

'45

Dr. Ralph W. Edie, member of the firm Andrichuk and Edie has completed a six-weeks lecturing tour. Dr. Edie's tour took him to major cities in Canada and the U.S., Mexico City, and Stanford and Yale Universities.

'46

Dr. Julius Guild of the provincial guidance clinic and the University of Alberta has accepted an appointment as consultant psychiatrist to the Edmonton Family Service Bureau.

G. L. Filippelli has been appointed Supervisor of Files and Records for The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. In his new post Mr. Filippelli will be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of standard reporting, filing and recoding procedures. He will work in the Administrative Control group.

'47

William Lazaruk has been appointed teaching assistant at Douglass College in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Dr. W. E. Shector was a recent visitor in Edmonton. Dr. Shector, a heart specialist and now in Los Angeles, served with the United States Air Force from 1955 to 1957.

H. C. Shannon, mechanical superintendent with Imperial Oil Co., and located in Regina was a summer visitor on the campus. We have subsequently learned by letter that he has changed his address to New Westminster, B.C. where he is mechanical superintendent at the Ioco Refinery.

'48

Peter Jamieson has been appointed district agriculturist at Edmonton.

Donald J. Kelly was recently admitted to the Alberta bar.



Turning of the sod for the first building on the new site of the University of Alberta in Calgary was made by the Honorable Fred Colborne, Minister without Portfolio. The ceremony took place following the first Convocation of the University of Alberta to be held in Calgary, on November 1st.

J. L. Grant has been appointed Superintendent, Ammonia Plants, Warfield Department, Chemicals and Fertilizers Division of The Consolidating Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited.

Dr. Bruce Hatfield has returned to Minneapolis, Minn. where he is taking a further year of post-graduate study. While in England Dr. Hatfield obtained his membership in the Royal College of Physicians.

A. E. Pallister has been appointed seismic operations manager with Accurate Exploration Ltd., operating out of Calgary.

Mrs. R. R. Lilley (nee **Doris Margaret Taylor**) left for England in November. Her husband is a Captain in the Queen's Own Rifle Regiment of Canada.

'49

Carl E. Youngren has joined the production and exploration department of Monsanto Chemical Company's Lion Oil Company Division at Calgary, after serving with Fargo Oils Ltd. of Canada.

Two graduates of the University, **Donald Bowen** and **William Henning** '50 were successful aldermanic candidates in Edmonton's civic election.

Dr. W. R. N. Lindsay received the degree of master of surgery at the annual medical convocation of the University of Toronto recently. Last year he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Rev. J. T. Wylie, minister of Christian Education at the Methodist Church in Visalia, California, has been awarded the McMahan Scholarship for graduate study at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley.

'50

Calgary lawyer **Albert Ludwig** was nominated Social Credit candidate to contest the Calgary Northeast constituency in the next provincial election.

Mrs. O. C. Juelich (nee Dorothy Shaner) and her family were recent visitors with Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Shaner. They make their home in Columbus, Ohio.

Ernest Lindsay Longair has been awarded the DuPont Scholarship for 1958-59.

'51

E. P. Loughheed, Secretary and General Counsel for Mannix Co. Ltd., has been appointed vice-president of administration and a director of the Company.

'52

Allan Lazerte has been named provincial co-ordinator for the Progressive Conservative Party. Lazerte was a contender for the party leadership in August.

George David Quirin has been awarded a Princeton Fellowship for Ph.D. work in Economic Theory. This is the highest award given by Princeton to students in the Arts.

P. G. Stewart of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada has been awarded the degree of Chartered Life Underwriter by The Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

Lieut. Ralph Fraser MacDonald of the office of the assistant judge advocate general at Western Army Command, has been admitted to the Alberta bar.

'53

Artists need stimulation, they need encouragement but most of all they need money. That has been the experience of **James Stolee**, who recently returned to Edmonton after three years in Europe and the United Kingdom.

Dr. Robert E. Hatfield has been appointed an assistant to the staff in medicine at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Hatfield has been a fellow in medicine in the Mayo Foundation, which is a part

of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

'54

Dr. William B. Carpenter has been appointed a fellow in medicine in the Mayo Foundation at Rochester Minnesota.

Robert E. Wynne has been awarded a \$1,575 fellowship by the University of Washington.

Rhodes scholar **Hugh John Lawford**, a graduate in law from the University of Alberta was admitted to the bar recently. During the 1958-59 term he will lecture in law at the University.

'55

John W. Collette who recently received his Ph.D. in research chemistry from the University of California has joined the staff of the DuPont Co. in Wilmington, Delaware.

An Edmonton geologist, who remained for five days in his hotel, during the recent uprising in Iraq, is now in Paris awaiting assignment to a new post. He is **James Rutherford**, who went to the Middle East earlier this year as an oil company geologist.

Ian Adam has recently received a pre-doctoral fellowship from the Endowment fund of the Canada Council.

Dr. Myron W. Warnick is on the Dentistry staff at the University of Washington.

'56

Ronald Anderson Steven Brown is doing post-graduate work at the University of Alberta.

John Terfloth is a graduate assistant in the drama department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Miss Gwen Koefoed is president of the Calgary Home Economics Association.

W. D. Abercrombie was admitted to the Alberta bar recently.

Robert I. Marston has been awarded a student assistantship at the University of New Hampshire.

'57

Ellen C. Smith and **Margaret Wozney** have been awarded Edmonton Junior Hospital League bursaries for post-graduate study in social work. Currently they are both in Toronto doing post-graduate study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Social Work.

Mildred I. Staples is instructor in Classics at Wells College.

Dr. Morris H. Rivers has been appointed a fellow in neurologic surgery at the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minnesota.

An honors graduate in geology **E. Wayne Bamber** has been awarded a scholarship at Princeton University. He will study for a doctor's degree in geology.

MARRIAGES

Miss Lillian Margaret Amundsen to **Mr. Robert Earl Dowling** '56
Miss **Arlene Thelma Ball** '57 to **Mr. Garry Allan Smith** '58
Miss **Barbara Ann Beddome** '57 to **Dr. Peter Baker Roderick Allen** '56
Miss **Mary Louise Bilodeau** to **Mr. Anton Jewel Seversen** '56
Miss **Doreen Bishop** '51 to **Mr. George A. Brown**
Miss **Audrey Helene Campbell** to **Mr. Harry Gordon Young** '57
Miss **Veda Joan Dickinson** to **Mr. Robert Bethune Nettleton Lindsay** '54
Miss **Nita Ens** to **Dr. Leo John Gans** '51
Miss **Celia Pauline Evans** '50 to **Mr. John Robert Hendricks**
Miss **Grace Philomene Fielder** to **Mr. Val John Diederichs** '50
Miss **Murdeen Ann Finlayson** to **Mr. Steven Vavra** '57
Miss **Averill Dawn Graniger** to **Mr. William Edward Hansen** '58
Miss **Rose Marie Gorgichuk** '57 to **Dr. James A. Nicas** '57
Miss **Maxine Greene** '49 to **Mr. Roy Douglas Ferguson**
Miss **Aileen Marilyn Hartwig** '56 to **Mr. Robert Earl Wright**
Miss **Jeanette Elizabeth Hawrelak** '58 to **Mr. Frank Walter King** '58
Miss **Mary Elizabeth Humphrey** '57 to **Mr. Harold George Baldrige**
Miss **Barbara Joan Kennedy** to **Mr. Edward W. S. Kane** '56
Miss **Joyce Loveseth** '58 to **Mr. Douglas Sherbaniuk** '50
Miss **Patricia Joan Low** '56 to **Mr. William D. Wishart** '56
Miss **Margaret Ellen Maguire** '57 to **Rev. Robert Frederick Smith** '56
Miss **Evelyn May Marvin** '57 to **Mr. Thomas Samuel Millman** '56
Miss **Barbara Frances McKenzie** to **Mr. Douglas Arthur Hill** '55
Miss **Mary Noreen (Penny) Murphy** to **Mr. Paul Murray Heaton** '54
Miss **Sarah Eileen Nicol** '57 to **Mr. Gerald David Harle**
Miss **Esther Evelyn Oleksyn** to **Dr. Orest Alexander Ulan** '57
Miss **Margaret G. Pearson** '50 to **Mr. Bernard J. Brine**
Miss **Donna Gale Preston** to **Mr. Arvid W. Fonkalsrud** '57
Miss **Eileen Marie Quinlan** '57 to **Mr. Thomas Darcy McGreer**
Miss **Adrie Belle Quon** '51 to **Mr. Roy Mah**
Margaret Evelyn Elliott Salter '57 to **Dr. Donald Neil Walker** '58
Miss **Allison Joan Shepard** '55 to **Mr. Kenneth Carl Amthor**
Miss **Muriel Judith Stearns** '56 to **Mr. John Russell Carefoot** '57
Miss **Marilyn Maude Stewart** to **Mr. Charles Edward Schroder** '58
Miss **Lois Ann Wagner** to **Mr. Charles George Cochrane** '56
Miss **Victoria Elizabeth Welguz** '53 to **Mr. Donald Francis Moran**
Miss **Arlene May Wells** to **Mr. Paul Bjarne Gotaas** '56
Miss **Margaret Whelihan** '57 to **Mr. Frederick Beck** '56
Miss **Shirley Louise MacKay Wilson** '55 to **Rev. Thomas Alleyne Rayment**
Miss **Olga Yakimuk** to **Mr. George Allen Yurko** '57

Mary Julia Parlee and **Gordon William Welsh** have been awarded bursaries by the Lady Aberdeen League for graduate studies in social service. Miss Parlee is in Toronto working towards her degree and Mr. Welsh is studying at the University of British Columbia.

Alexander Hogan was recently admitted to the Alberta bar.

R. M. McMullen has been named the winner of a \$2,300 postgraduate fellowship for advanced study towards an M.Sc. degree by Shell Oil Co. of Canada.

A family tradition entered it's fourth generation when **S. John Nelson Byers** graduated from the University of Alberta a doctor of medicine. After an internship in a Vancouver hospital Dr. Byers is entering practice with his father, Dr. J. N. C. Byers, in Ponoka. Four generations

of eldest sons in the Byers family have entered the medical profession. Each bore the name John Nelson. The first John Nelson came from Ireland and received his degree in medicine in Ontario in 1865. His eldest son, S. J. N. M. Byers, came west in 1914 to become Rimbey's pioneer doctor. The latest Dr. Byers is married and has a son that someday may carry the tradition to five generations.

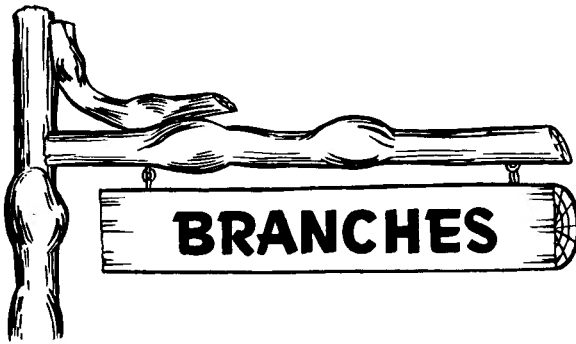
Donald Ostry was recently admitted to the Alberta bar.

Joseph Atkinson is studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'58

Jennifer Simmonds is spending a year in Beziers, France.

Pauline Alma Staniland is enrolled in post-graduate study at St. Patrick's School



Calgary

Saturday, November 1st, 1958, was a red-letter-day for the General Alumni Association and alumni in Calgary.

This was the occasion when the University held its first Convocation in that centre. That evening, at the Petroleum Club, approximately 35 alumni and important guests assembled to hear from the new Chancellor of the University, His Honor Judge L. Y. Cairns. Following several short addresses the Chairman, Tevie Miller, President of the G.A.A. formally chartered the new branch of the Alumni Association in Calgary.

Great things are expected from this unit inasmuch as it will be able to take a personal and active role in the development of the brand new university campus in Calgary.

Executive officers of the Calgary Branch include Ivan L. Head, President, Allan McQuarrie, Collin J. Corkum, Robert R. Bannerman, James E. A. Mackie.

Medicine Hat

President Tevie Miller and the executive secretary were very happy to have the opportunity of meeting with graduates this Fall in Medicine Hat.

Pictures and speeches and paying your alumni fees took place in the Army Officers Mess, just outside of town. At the meeting, chaired by the president Mrs. Helen Gibson, a substantially large number of graduates were in attendance, considering the fact that the engineers were also having a meeting in the "Hat" on the same evening. It was obvious from the secretary's report that a good deal of commendable alumni work had been done by the out-going executive.

Gary Leppard was awarded the Alumni Prize of \$25.00, sponsored this Fall by the Medicine Hat Alumni Branch. He was also the recipient of a \$500.00 scholarship sponsored by the City of Medicine Hat. Gary is now in residence at Assiniboia Hall and it is warming to know that partially through the efforts of graduates in his own vicinity he is able to continue his studies, financially, without concern at the University of Alberta. Newly elected officers include; Mr. Brock L. Duncan, President, Mrs. Ryan V. Jones, Mrs. John H. Snedden, and Dr. B. Krasnoff.

Winnipeg

On the night of the Alumni Past-Presidents' Dinner in Edmonton, graduates in Winnipeg, under the direction of president

Art Larson, arranged to meet with Bruce Burgess, Calgary, vice-president of the General Alumni Association. Pictures were shown and Bruce spoke to those present. At a particular stage in the program they decided it would be a good idea to phone their best wishes to President Tevie Miller at the Past-Presidents' Dinner at the Mayfair Golf and Country Club. The guest speaker, Miss Maimie Simpson, was just then drawing her most interesting discourse to a close. President Miller managed to accept the distant well wishes in person and get back to his seat as chairman with only minor dislocation.

The members of the Winnipeg Branch are to be specially commended for the active interest which they are continuing to show in matters pertaining to alumni and their Alma Mater. We are looking forward to a perpetuation of the high standard set by Art Larson from the new executive headed by president Vic Hess. Other stalwarts on his committee include: Mr. Wm. Lynn and Dr. Mervin Seale.

Toronto

In a letter from president Wm. Rowan recently we were pleased to learn that the graduates down there are planning to get together at a meeting on Thursday, January 8th. In response to their request for a speaker we were delighted to discover that Bruce Burgess, Calgary, vice-president of the G.A.A., will be in Eastern Canada at that time and could be in Toronto.

Westlock

The first formal meeting of alumni in Westlock was held late in the Fall.

At a meeting in the High School, chaired by Bob Edgar, out of town representatives on the resident alumni executive, were happy to be able to bring to the graduates present three phases of campus activity that would interest them.

University Vice-President, Dr. Walter Johns, spoke about the physical and academic developments on the campus. President Tevie Miller gave a lucid outline of the role of the alumnus and how his influence can and should be felt in his particular community. The executive secretary detailed the work of alumni branches.

A new branch of the Alumni Association was formed that evening and executive officers are: Lorne Clapperton, President, and Bob Edgar, Secretary-Treasurer. A delicious lunch was served following pictures.

Vancouver

Alumni in Vancouver will be invited to attend a meeting and social evening held at the home of president Dr. McCurrach, January 29th. At the request of the

(Alumni Notes Continued)

of Social Welfare in Ottawa, and is currently in Hartford, Conn, for field practise.

Phil Reginald Dickson is in France for the next 3 years serving as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His address is 3 Rue De Lota, Paris 16, France.

Miss Margaret J. Ward and **Miss Betty Smith**, both graduates in household economics are doing post-graduate work at Iowa State College.

Ian D. R. Neilson and **Norris Gayle Koch** are recipients of Pan American Petroleum Corp. fellowships.

David Arthur Coles Markle is studying for his master's degree in nuclear engineering at the University of Birmingham.

Morley S. Lipsett is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology taking post-

graduate study in applied science having been awarded a Woodrow Wilson National Foundation fellowship.

Stanley Allan Lissack has been awarded an Advancement of Pharmacy Fellowship in hospital pharmacy.

Bruce E. McDonald has been awarded the \$1,800 Ralston Purina Research Fellowship in poultry husbandry at the University of Alberta. The fellowship is designed to assist in the training of additional personnel for leadership in the science of livestock and poultry production. This is the first time the scholarship has been awarded to a University of Alberta graduate.

Gwyneth M. Witney is employed as a statistical clerk in the Research Psychology Department of the Saskatchewan Hospital in Weyburn.

Vancouver Branch we have persuaded Dr. Douglas C. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, to journey to Vancouver and serve as special speaker on that occasion. Pictures will be shown and there will be an opportunity to ask questions and learn first hand from Professor Smith about the capital building and academic developments on the campus.

Dental Alumni

At an early fall meeting in Edmonton the Dental Alumni Association honored the retiring Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Scott Hamilton, at a testimonial dinner when friends, former students, and faculty members paid tribute to the work of Dr. Hamilton and a presentation of a mantel clock was made to him. The banquet was organized in connection with the sixth biennial fall refresher course of the University's Faculty of Dentistry.

Among the guests at the dinner was Mr. B. K. Rank, Sims Commonwealth travelling professor from Melbourne, Australia, and Dr. John Thomson, chairman of the department of orthodontics, Northwestern University, Chicago, who gave a talk on "The Vertical Dimensions of the Face."

Dr. J. M. Calvert was elected President of the Dental Alumni Association for 1958-59 succeeding Dr. George Decker. Other executive officers include Dr. R. B. Hager, Dr. Neil Basaraba, and Dr. George Decker.

Three awards have recently been made to undergraduates in the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Alberta.

The Dental Alumni Class of 1950 Bursary, presented by Dr. D. C. Deedrick, went to N. Wasylchuk student in the 3rd year of his professional course in dentistry. This is the first time that the award had been presented.

The alumni class of 1950, the sponsors of the Bursary, had the largest number of graduates in Dentistry in the history of the University of Alberta. In 1955 Dr. Deedrick and his class committee donated \$100.00 each towards a trust fund. The Bursary is presented to a student of outstanding merit who has completed the 2nd year and is entering 3rd year dentistry at the University.

Gerhard Schellenberg, who recently registered in the first professional year in dentistry, was the recipient of the Elizabeth and Wesley Hayes Prize.

The Dean's Scholarship in Dentistry was awarded to Joseph P. Cheveldave. The scholarship is valued at \$250.00 and is offered by an anonymous donor.

Medical Alumni

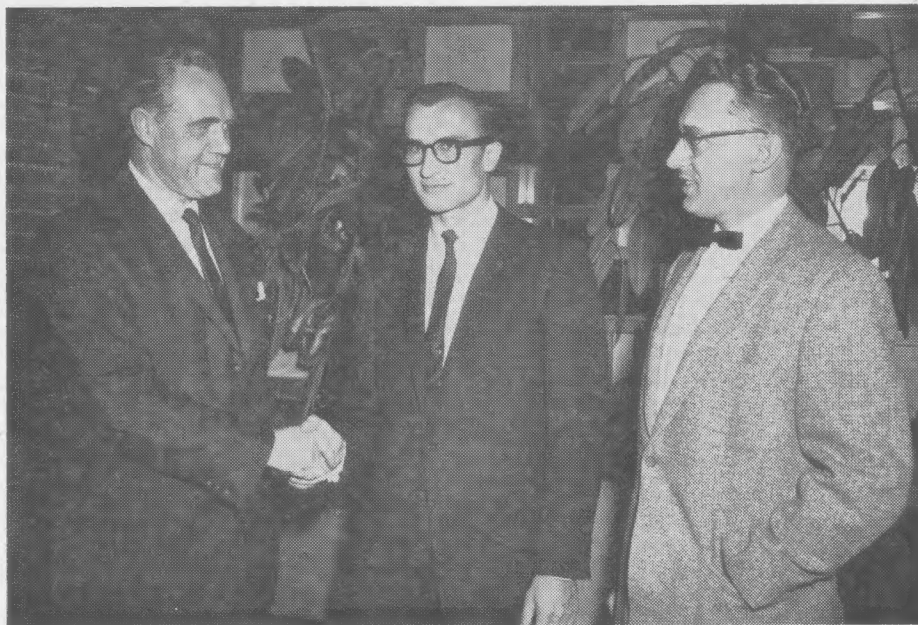
On the occasion of the 53rd Convention of the Canadian Medical Association,

Alberta Branch, in Lethbridge, an Alumni Dinner was held at which there were approximately 200 graduates and their wives in attendance.

A dinner and dance was held at Fort Whoop-Up, under the chairmanship of Dr. Hugh Arnold, immediate past-president of the Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Art Follett, Calgary, succeeds Dr. Arnold as president of the M.A.A. Other officers include Dr. J. H. O'Brien, Edmonton, Dr. Wm. Riddle, Edmonton, Dr. John Edwards,

Medicine Hat, and Dr. Morris Carnat, Calgary.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee it was decided that a session should be held with the Dean of the Faculty to determine if there were not some other worthy projects that the Association might interest itself in. The advisability of continuing the Medical Alumni Loan Fund for second year interns was reviewed.



DENTAL ALUMNI BURSARY PRESENTED

At a ceremony held recently N. Wasylchuk, 3rd year student in Dentistry, was awarded the Dental Alumni Class of 1950 Bursary. The presentation was made by Dr. D. C. Deedrick, Lacombe, a member of the class of 1950, right, in company with the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. H. R. MacLean, left.

Art Professor Abroad

Prof. H. G. Glyde, RCA, and Mrs. Glyde have left to spend a year abroad. Prof. Glyde, the head of the fine arts department at the University of Alberta, and president of the Alberta Society of Artists, was awarded a Canada Council grant for a year's study in Europe. He will study painting in London, England, and then travel to Italy to make a study of Italian drawings.

Named To U.N. Paris Meeting

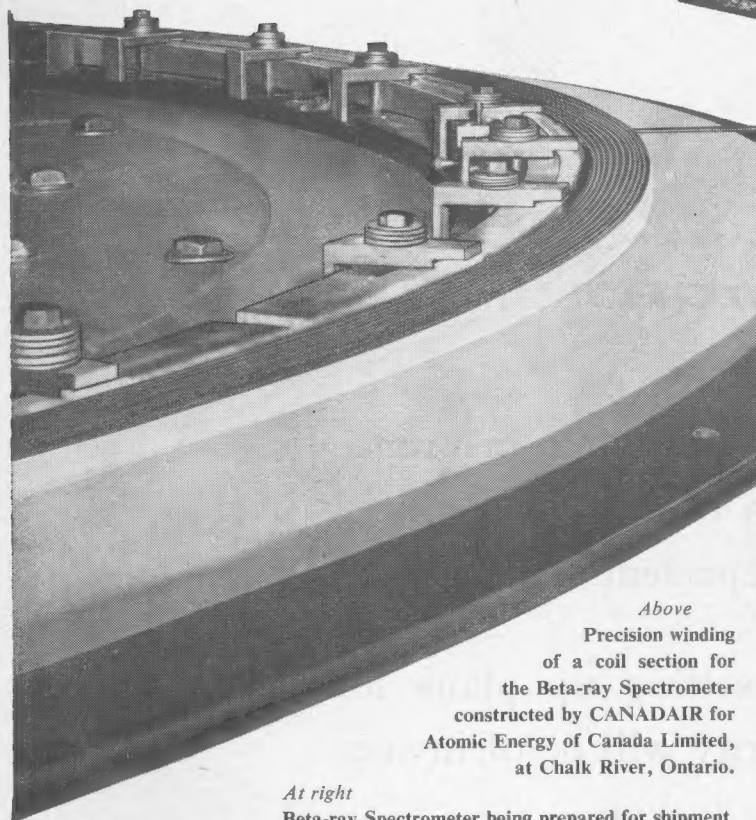
Dr. W. H. Swift, '24, '27, '30, Alberta's deputy minister of education, was a member of the Canadian delegation to the 10th session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in Paris recently.

Increase Value Of Scholarships

An increase in the value of Rhodes Scholarships has been announced by the scholarship trust in Britain. The value has been boosted from £600 to £750 per year, which means up to \$2,100 will be available to Rhodes Scholars attending classes at Oxford University. The Rhodes trustees announced the increase will go into effect immediately. Eleven Canadian Rhodes Scholarships are awarded annually.

The scholarships, established in 1904 under the will of Cecil Rhodes, are among the earliest and best known of international scholarships. They are tenable at Oxford, for two years certain with a possible third year. To date 526 Canadians have studied at Oxford as Rhodes Scholars.

another
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ACHIEVEMENT

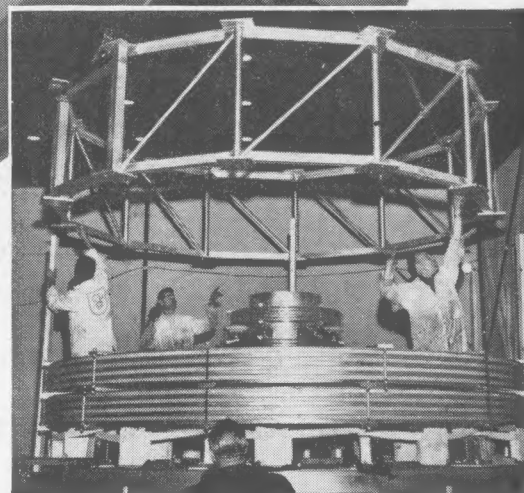


CA58-NU-24 CT



Above
Precision winding
of a coil section for
the Beta-ray Spectrometer
constructed by CANADAIR for
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited,
at Chalk River, Ontario.

At right
Beta-ray Spectrometer being prepared for shipment.



Canadair's Nuclear Division has successfully applied its engineering and development facilities to the design and construction of the Coils for the generation of the magnetic field in a large Beta-ray spectrometer recently delivered to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The spectrometer is used to determine the energy spectrum of Beta-rays emitted from radioactive sources. The large source area, good resolution and high transmission of this $\pi\sqrt{2}$, iron-free, double-focusing spectrometer provide the opportunity of making measurements not previously possible in the field of Beta-ray spectroscopy.

The comprehensive range and accuracy of this spectrometer are in large part the result of adherence to extremely close dimensional tolerances by Canadair's team of nuclear scientists and engineers. Moreover the electrical insulation requirements demanded rigorous control of environment and workmanship.

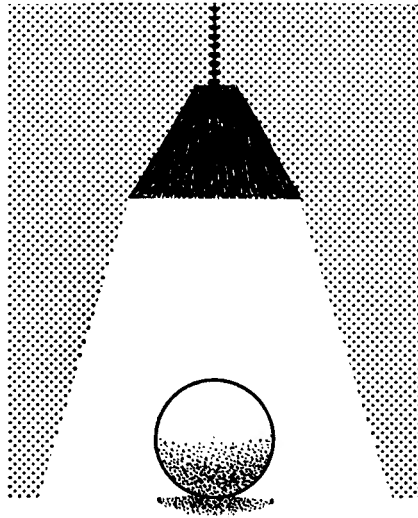
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